

An

Military

Forts

of

Utah &

The West

Enduring Legacy

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Daughters of Utah Pioneers

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NOTES

- ¹Treasures of Pioneer History, Kate B. Carter, DUP, 1957, vol. 6, p. 493.
- ²Information from Encyclopedic History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Andrew Jensen.
- ³From life story of Anders Peter Anderson.
- ⁴Our Pioneer Heritage, Kate B. Carter, vol. 10, pp. 148-50.
- ⁵Material by Alva and Zella Matheson.
- ⁶Information from Salt Lake Tribune and Pettyville records.
- ⁷David County Clipper, Aug. 6, 1976.
- ⁸Material by Della Dame Edmunds.
- ⁹Treasures of Pioneer History, Kate B. Carter, vol. 6, p. 518.
- ¹⁰Information by Lola Haskins.
- ¹¹Box Elder Lore, Bernice Gibbs Anderson, Box Elder Chapter SUP, pub. Brigham City, Utah, 1951, p. 121.
- ¹²Material from Islands and Ports of California, Duncan Gleason, Port Admiral Phineas Banning, Mayne Krythe, Pioneer Stories, Preston Nibley.
- ¹³Information by Dorothy H. Martin.
- ¹⁴Material from Iron Mission Days Committee.
- ¹⁵Information by Vee Carlisle.
- ¹⁶Salt Lake Tribune, Oct. 12, 1985.
- ¹⁷Black Hawk and His War, and The Fort Ephraim Black Hawk War Peace Treaty, Virginia Nielson.
- ¹⁸From "History of Malan Heights," by Helen Jensen, Oct. 1977.
- ¹⁹Information by Stella Peterson Fraham.
- ²⁰These Our Fathers, Gunnison Valley Centennial History, p. 36.
- ²¹The Robert Dockery Covington Home," A. Karl Larsen.
- ²²"The Settling of Huntsville," Nellie Newey.
- ²³From material by Jennie A. Wild.
- ²⁴Material by Bertha Cragun.

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DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

Early Military Forts of the West



THROUGHOUT THE time of the settlement of America, all the land in western Europe had for years been privately owned. The opportunity to acquire property in large amounts was enough to turn the eyes of millions of Europeans toward the United States. As a result, America, during the last century, was looked upon as the land of opportunity. Thousands of people emigrated from Europe to find homes on the American frontier. Added to that were continuous streams of Americans who had reached maturity and desired to own farms of their own. For the most part, they had to do no more than move forty or fifty miles west, and they could establish a new home on a choice piece of land. Thus, the American home builders continuously pushed westward.

The new country was known as the American frontier, that geographical area bordering the land of the Indians. In the western migration of the American colonists, the frontier was the outer edge of the meeting point between savagery and civilization.

The Great Plains area immediately west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was not regarded at that time as a suitable home for white men. In 1825 and 1841 a serious effort was made to move all the natives to their new home. Indian agents were appointed, and a series of garrisons were established stretching from Canada to Mexico, dividing the Indian and white man's lands. It was during this period that the fur trade was actively carried on in the Oregon and Rocky Mountain regions.

Then, while the sun of a historic era was setting in the fur industry, a new day was dawning over the crest of the Rockies,

and later over the Wasatch Range. Silhouetted against the sunrise sky were the ox teams, women and children—the vanguard of an empire. Nothing was more urgently needed on these trails than forts and supply stations.

The first of these were established by the government to give the immigrants on the trail and the colonizers protection from unfriendly Indians and unscrupulous white men. The establishments proved a blessing to the settlers, for they not only gave the pioneers needed protection, but opened a market for their surplus food products. When the forts were abandoned, large quantities of needed machinery, animals and supplies were sold at low prices to the people in their respective localities. Needed roads were built with government money, in many cases by the soldiers themselves.

Often the forts built by the pioneers of Utah were under the jurisdiction of the Utah State Militia, as far as protective measures were concerned. For this reason the stories of Fort Utah and Fort Bingham are included here.

FORT UTAH

Soon after the pioneers located in Great Salt Lake City in 1847, Brigham Young, the Mormon leader and colonizer, sent a company of men under the direction of Parley P. Pratt to explore the country to the south with the thought of future colonization. The group making this expedition explored a great amount of territory, including Utah Lake and the valley surrounding it.

Due to the arrival of Latter-day Saints from Winter Quarters, the number of people in Salt Lake City increased rapidly, and President Young immediately began to put into effect his plan of colonization. In March 1849, John S. Higbee, who had accompanied Parley P. Pratt on his tour of exploration, was called by President Young to form a settlement on Provo River in Utah Valley, and about thirty families, numbering nearly 150 souls, set out under Higbee to make new homes.

The little company took with them food, seeds, a few implements, cows, oxen, and a few horses. It took them three days to travel from Salt Lake City to the Provo River, which they reached March 12, 1849. At the river they were met by a band of Ute Indians, who refused to allow the white men to go onto their hunting grounds. After some discussions, carried on through Dimick B. Huntington, the interpreter, the white men entered into an agreement with the Indians. They swore by the sun they would not drive the Indians from their lands, nor take away their rights

The company then forded the river and followed its bank downstream about three miles to the spot where they later built the fort. After six days, on March 18, 1849, the Fort Utah Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized, with John S. Higbee as president and Isaac Higbee and Dimick Huntington as his counselors.

On the third of April, settlers commenced building Fort Utah in what is now Provo, its location being about forty rods north of Center Street and twenty rods east of the Lake View, or the lower county road, approximately forty-five rods to the south-east of the wagon bridge across Provo River. It consisted of a stockade fourteen feet high, with log houses inside, and an elevation in the center called a bastion, on which was placed a cannon commanding the surrounding country. The fort ran east and west, its dimensions being about twenty by forty rods. There were two windows for each room, one to the front, and the other to the rear. As the settlers had no glass for the windows, coarse cloth was used as a substitute.

There were gateways at the east and west sides of the fort; and at the southeast corner was a large stockade corral in which the cattle were kept at night. Within the corral was a guard-house. The logs for the fort were obtained from Box Elder Island, a forty-acre tract lying between two channels of the Provo River, about a mile west of the fort. Boxelder was preferred to cottonwood as a building material because of its greater durability.

By the middle of May the settlers had plowed and planted about 225 acres, but late frosts destroyed most of the tender crops. About this time a town meeting was called and laws by which the colony would be ruled were passed. The little community thus became a self-ruling, law-abiding group. On July 4, Independence Day, a home militia was formed, consisting of sixty men and strong youths. Major Jefferson Hunt, of the Mormon Battalion, was placed in command.

In August, some immigrants passing Fort Utah sold a quantity of gunpowder to the pioneers, and on August 30, a demonstration of the use of the cannon on the bastion was planned. William Dayton, who was a gunner, was assisted by George W. Bean. The gun was fired once, but as it was being reloaded the powder took fire from a spark left in the bore. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, and the two men were hurled almost to the gates. William Dayton was killed and George W. Bean was seriously wounded. The nearest doctor was a Dr. Black at Centerville, over sixty miles away. "Hout" Conover left on horseback for the doctor. He rode 120 miles with scarcely a trail to follow, and arrived back at the fort with a doctor in just twenty hours.

Bean's life was saved, but his left forearm was amputated at the elbow.

For many months the Indians, though friendly to the settlers, were a source of annoyance, as they were great beggars and the pioneer supplies were meager. In September, travelers on the way to California traded guns and ammunition to the Indians for horses. This proved to be unfortunate for the settlers at the fort, for now the Indians were equipped with war supplies, and they became less friendly, stealing cattle and wheat from the fields and molesting the boys and men while they were getting wood from the riverbanks. The settlers tried to frighten the Indians, but they were not afraid.

BINGHAM'S FORT

George and Frederick Barker, Charles Burk, Edith Rice and others came into the Ogden district in 1849. In 1850 Erastus Bingham and his son Sanford, Stephen Parry, Charles Draney, Newton Goodale, Charles Hubbard and others arrived. In December 1850, the settlement was organized as a branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with Erastus Bingham as bishop. From then on it was known as Bingham's Fort.

In 1851, water was taken from Ogden River near the old mill site (Canyon Road), the ditches being dug by hand by both men and women to convey water for irrigation.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs in 1851, and a school board was organized, with Newton Goodale and Henry Gibson, trustees. The settlement grew rapidly; in 1855-56 it was densely populated. There were several mercantile houses that traded largely in hides of oxen, cows, horses and wolves when these animals died of starvation or from other ailments. The next summer many of the people were reduced to digging segos and pigweeds and eating bran bread to keep their bodies and souls together until the next harvest.

In 1855, the settlers decided it was necessary to build a wall for protection from the Indians. The houses were built of logs; each log was notched, the first with one notch, the next with two notches and so on to the top log. This was done so that when the houses had to be torn down they could be rebuilt without remeasuring and refitting. All houses faced the inside of the fort.

Later, when Chauncey Stone was excavating for a home, he found a rock foundation which the settlers decided was the base of the wall of Bingham's Fort. It was located north of Second Street, west of Washington Boulevard and extended northwest along the Harrisville road. According to the ward records, the

wall was 120 rods by 60 rods, 6 feet thick and 12 feet high. Built of rocks and mud, it was completed under the direction of Mr. Goodale.

There was a gate, or entrance, in the west side and had it been completed there would have been one on the east. In 1855 or '56, Brigham Young visited the people at the stronghold. He advised them to abandon it and build a real city between the Ogden and Weber rivers. As a result, the work on the wall stopped and most of the people moved into Ogden. Within a year, only a few families remained, and Thomas Richardson of Slaterville was put in charge, with Robert E. Baird, William Hutchins, John Laird and Josiah Parry as leading teachers.

In 1856 and 1857, all able-bodied men in the fort were called into the militia, under General Chauncey W. West, to resist Johnston's Army. In the spring of 1858, all moved south except a few who were left to either guard property or destroy it in case the army entered victorious. In the fall of 1858, the settlers returned to their homes in the fort.

In 1860, the settlement was organized as the fifth school district, with Robert E. Baird, Josiah Parry and Lewis Hardy as school trustees. A new log schoolhouse was erected under their direction. This district later became known as Lynne. As Ogden expanded and five roads terminated here, it became known as Five Points.

CAMP FLOYD - *Named for Sec. of War = John Floyd* *Later called "Fort Criffenden" by John Criffenden*

In 1855, the Mormon settlement of Fairfield, Utah County, was started by John, William and David Carson, William Beardshall and John Clegg. Others soon followed, and one year later, acting under the advice of the authorities, they built a rock fort as a protective measure. In July 1858, Brigadier General Albert Sidney Johnston led his expeditionary forces, numbering about 2,500 United States soldiers, to this small town and established a camp for his men. Thus it became a United States fort, an overland stage station, established in 1859, and a pony express station from April 1860 to October 1861.

General Johnston had intended to build his camp nearer Salt Lake City, but after reaching this vicinity, it was agreed that they should march through the city and go some thirty miles south to establish their quarters. They reached Cedar Valley in July and immediately commenced building barracks. The army brought about six thousand head of horses, mules and cattle, and six hundred wagons filled with provisions and army implements. All building centered around the spring of water that had brought the first settlers to the vicinity. The parade

grounds, shooting targets, barracks, guardhouse and the officers' homes were opposite the spring. The houses in which the soldiers lived were made of adobes. The soldiers spent their time in drilling, practicing, etc., and according to the following, were called to various parts of the state.

Great Salt Lake City, March 10, 1859

Elder A. Calkin.

Dear Brother,

The bulk of the army are at Camp Floyd, passing the time as best they can—an army of observation, among so law-abiding people, having but little to do except to attend drill, prepare and consume their rations, and hunt after deserters. There is a small detachment in Juab County with some government stock, another in Sanpete for the same purpose, one at the Sevier Bridge, and another near Chicken Creek on the south route, to stop deserters; and Judge Cradlebaugh, who commenced holding court in Provo on the 8th inst., has one company of infantry with him, professedly to serve as a lock-up in the absence of jails, when he well knew or should have known that the civil officers were all sufficient for such duty, or at least that the troops should not be quartered around a court in a peaceful city until it had been demonstrated that the civil authorities were insufficient. . . .

I remain, as ever, your brother in the Gospel.

Brigham Young

Colonel Philip St. George Cooke succeeded in command March 1, 1860, and changed the name to Fort Crittenden. Fairfield became a busy city, and in 1860 it was said to be the third largest city in Utah. For about three years the vicinity was known as Camp Floyd, Cedar County, as the legislature had designated this western valley Cedar County. Johnston's Army remained here until July 1861. Before they left, they sold their surplus equipment, which greatly benefited Salt Lake City and neighboring towns. Some of the pioneers maintained that President Young bought about 35,000 dollars' worth of beneficial material from the fort and placed it in a store, using the profits to help erect the Salt Lake Theater.

The western part of the soldiers' camp fell into ruin; the south and eastern part became farmland. It had been built of rock 23 by 85 feet, with an 11-foot wall five feet thick. The guardhouse was 20 by 48 feet, with a wall three feet thick and ten feet high. Many rocks of the foundation could long be seen, some weighing a ton or more. Old settlers claimed that these rocks were hauled by manpower in a large cart with high wheels. The

large rocks were chained under the axle, then hoisted by an old-fashioned windlass. Using a long rope, thirty men pulled the loaded cart a distance of five miles from the quarry to the fort. When a soldier was disciplined, he was given so many days on the rock rope.

ANOTHER STORY OF CAMP FLOYD

A strange expedition came toward the tiny village in the desert one summer day in 1858. Long lines of marching men stretched slowly across the desert floor. Wagon trains loaded with supplies and pulled by oxen moved in a cloud of dust. Artillery caissons rumbled alongside. Twenty-five hundred men, the cream of the United States Army, moved forward beneath the desert sun. In the distance, distorted by mirages, was their goal—the trees of Fairfield.

Like the coyote, the Indian and the early settler—the army, too, sought this spring in the desert. They passed through the town and pitched their camp just southwest of the stone fort that had been erected by the citizens. And then a great transformation occurred: building stone was quarried and hauled from the Oquirrh Mountains, adobes were made, and presently a permanent military camp was constructed—from a great stone arsenal with three-foot walls, to rows and rows of low adobe barracks. Beyond the camp, breastworks were thrown up at intervals. These outposts were for protection against Indians and against anticipated attacks by the so-called Mormon "rebels." A long line of officers' quarters extended from the spring southward. At the north end of the officers' row was the ice house.

The sudden influx of so many soldiers produced great changes in the little farming community. Some of the original settlers were alarmed about this host of men—this military camp that had been thrust upon them—and they hastily moved away to other towns in Utah and Idaho. A few, particularly the Carsons, remained; and to these few were added a great host of camp followers: tradesmen, gamblers, racketeers, and others of worse character.

Hotels, gambling houses and saloons sprang up. Old-timers say that such buildings made a solid row for three blocks. Here was carried on all the night life of the soldiers and camp-following civilians. An irrigation ditch south of the town marked the boundary between the military camp and the civilian part of the town. One, who remembered those days, said that the soldiers spent most of their time drilling, but another said that one of their chief activities was slipping through the lines, across the ditch, and into this wilderness paradise (or hell) of hotels,

saloons and gambling houses. Therefore, he said, many of the soldiers spent their time in the guardhouse, and it took most of the others to keep them there.

SUPPLIES REQUIRED

The new town required great quantities of supplies, which had to be freighted in, chiefly by ox team, from the end of the railroad on the Missouri River, across the Plains, through the mountains to Salt Lake, and south to Camp Floyd. Long lines of loaded supply wagons moved westward, and the empty wagons passed them going east for more bacon, flour, powder, and lead, plus plenty of wet goods for quenching the desert thirst. Much hay and grain was hauled in from farms near and far; prices were high and money was cheap. One farmer, who had delivered considerable produce, stood at a cashier's window to receive his pay, which was counted out to him in twenty-dollar gold pieces. The farmer recounted the sum and discovered that he had been paid twenty dollars too much. He called the cashier's attention to the error, but the latter barked, "We never rectify mistakes here!" At another time a twenty-dollar gold piece rolled into the sawdust on the floor and a bystander put his foot over it. The cashier looked for it a moment, handed out another coin, and promptly forgot the incident.

When the shadows of the Oquirrh Mountains reached out across the valley, the civilian part of the camp sprang to life. Kerosene lamps lighted the dance halls and gambling tables. Fiddles played, and boot heels stamped out the rhythm of the dance. Gay couples in strange costumes swung madly through the measures of old-time dances, while from adjoining rooms faro dealers monotonously chanted the give and take of fortune. Bullwhackers and mule-skinners, just in from the long freight roads, forgot their cares and abandoned themselves to the distractions of the camp. Stage drivers and pony riders mingled with the crowd, killing time between runs on the overland road. Pistol smoke, knives, horse stealing, etc., were too common to attract much notice.

So the camp flourished for three years, and then the Civil War broke out. As suddenly as the camp had sprung into life, it vanished. Wagons were loaded with necessary provisions, and the great stores that were left on hand were sold to the highest bidders—many of them from Salt Lake, who bought food, clothing and other kinds of provisions at very low prices. About four million dollars' worth of goods sold for approximately a hundred thousand dollars. It was here that the foundations of many western merchandising enterprises were laid.

DESTROY MUNITIONS

Not all the munitions of war could be moved quickly by the soldiers, and since it was not considered good policy to leave these to the "Utah rebels," they were destroyed. Pistols and ammunition were melted into lead, which collected in low places and cooled. (After the soldiers had gone, the canny settlers retrieved the lead and molded it into bullets.) Two heavy mortars were dumped into wells. What became of them is not definitely known. It is said that one was later located, hoisted out, and taken away as a souvenir. The other remains, but its exact location is not known. People tried to retrieve it but the water in the well was too deep. They succeeded in getting a chain on part of the gun, but it slipped off or broke. Water came into the well faster than it could be bailed out, so efforts to salvage the mortar were finally abandoned. Floods from the west hills long ago filled up the well.

The commissary building erected in 1858 was sold to a local farmer, and part of it still stands across the street from the present Camp Floyd store. The original shingles are on the roof, still shedding the rain, but looking much like curled-up leaves. The stone used in building the arsenal was taken by the settlers and can still be seen in the foundations of some of the present homes. Even the adobes of the barracks and stables were carefully removed and used for building houses, barns, chicken coops and fences. Most of the adobes, however, have melted away. The hotels, saloons, dance halls, etc., were gradually torn down as the camp followers moved away, and that material also was used by the permanent settlers.

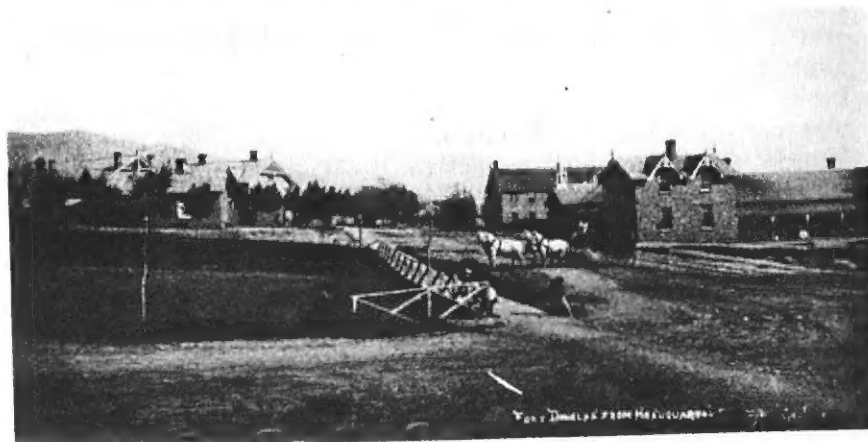
Now (1941), with the exception of the commissary building, the foundation of the arsenal, a cemetery and a few mounds that mark the site of barracks and breastworks, practically nothing remains to show that for three critical years preceding the Civil War, this most important unit of the United States Army was kept in isolation, quite out of the picture. Finally, when war broke out, the army, almost to a man, moved southeastward, blazing a new trail to the Green River, then over the Continental Divide, down the river valleys to the Mississippi and so into the ranks of the Confederacy. What irony! Johnston's Army had been sent thousands of miles overland to put down the Mormon rebellion—a rebellion that did not exist—and then, when the nation's greatest crisis arose, it went over to the Confederacy!

One other landmark yet remains as a reminder of the military post. About half a mile south of the town is the government cemetery, where lie the bodies of the soldiers and civilian employees who died during the three-year occupation. The

cemetery occupies a three-acre plot of ground surrounded by a high iron fence. Each year, soldiers from Fort Douglas plow, harrow and carefully smooth this tiny spot of ground that lies in the greasewood and shadscale of the desert. No grave is marked! If there were any headstones, all have been obliterated. However, in the center of the plot stands a large monument of Vermont granite, on which is a bronze plaque showing the shield of the United States Army, and beneath it these words:

IN MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS, SOLDIERS
AND
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE ARMY IN UTAH WHO
DIED WHILE STATIONED AT CAMP FLOYD
DURING THE UTAH CAMPAIGN
FROM
1858 TO 1861
WHOSE REMAINS ARE INTERRED IN
THIS CEMETERY
FORT DOUGLAS

Often a period in history has to be seen in retrospect to fully appreciate its real value, and to understand the cause and results of its reign of time. Unity and understanding can gradually replace suspicion and doubt. Such was the case in establishing Fort Douglas in Utah. This interesting and true story has all the prerequisites of high-class drama.



Colonel Patrick Edward Connor was a man of action, judgment and skill. He had gained recognition and prominence for himself during the Mexican War. In the spring of 1862 he and his company were ordered to march from California to the territory of Utah. He and his men were not pleased with this assignment, but they had enlisted with the government and they had received their orders.

On October 17 the company reached the campsite of Camp Floyd and stayed to rest before finishing the march. At this place they were met by a group with selfish interests, who cared only to enrich themselves financially. When the government had moved the troops from Camp Floyd, these men had bought the expensive improvements at a low figure, with the expectation of selling them again and making high gains in the transaction. Now seemed to be the opportune time. But when they found that Colonel Connor had no intention of staying there, they started rumors, both in the army and among the western colonizers, that the people would fight and drive them back if they attempted to march into the city, and the citizens were told of many threats the army was supposed to carry out. As Connor was a man who was not easily turned from his purpose, and his objective was a strategic point on the east bench overlooking the Salt Lake Valley that he had chosen on a previous trip, he started marching. On Monday, October 20, the colonel and his company entered the city.

Because of the rumors that had been carried to him, his entry was much more demonstrative than it would otherwise have been. Bands were playing, colors flying, and plenty of ammunition in evidence. Even the government-appointed Governor Harding was surprised at their rather unexpected demonstration. But the army was met by the local executives and the people, who accorded them due honors. There was a noticeable lack of hostility among the people, and when the governor made his address of greeting, he pleasantly said: "I believe that the people you have now come amongst will not disturb you if you do not disturb them in their public rights and in the honor and peace of their homes."

Two days later, Colonel Connor located on the east bench of Salt Lake City and began the construction of Camp Douglas, later named Fort Douglas. This location was named after Stephen A. Douglas, the Illinois statesman who opposed Abraham Lincoln in the great debate on slavery.

The site at first included one square mile, but was afterward enlarged to 2,560 acres. The men passed the winter of 1862-63 in dugouts—in this instance, holes dug in the earth and covered

with a framework of logs—permanent quarters being built the following summer without expense to the government, except for the nails and shingles.

Salt Lake was located on the overland mail route, and the Indians had been causing much trouble and loss to the government at this point. Travelers and settlers were constantly being attacked by them. Colonel Connor and his men fought several Indian battles, but the hardest fought was near Franklin, Idaho. The Indians were so completely conquered that they never again gave trouble. On this march, and during the battle, Colonel Connor had as his guide and companion, Porter Rockwell, one of the leading mountaineer scouts of the territory. It is reported by historians that the colonel always had a friendly feeling for this man of dauntless courage and able judgment, who saved many of the soldiers from freezing to death and also kept them from being trapped by the Indians.

Fortunately, there were humorous moments too. It was rumored that Judge Waite, while in conversation with Colonel Connor, had been heard to say, "These three men must be surprised. Colonel, you know your duty." Of course this story gained impetus as it was told, and as Brigham Young had been threatened in the past, their great fears were that their leader was in danger of being taken a federal prisoner. The Nauvoo Legion was still organized, far excelling in number the company at the Fort. Preparations were made to defend their leader to the last man. A flag was hoisted over Brigham's residence as a signal, and within an hour two thousand men were under arms, the prophet's dwelling was being strongly guarded, scaffolding was built against the surrounding walls to enable the militia to fire down on the volunteers, and cannon were planted on the avenues of approach.

Night and day for several weeks, armed men kept watch over their leader, for it was rumored that Connor intended to seize him at night and carry him off to Camp Douglas before the Saints could rally to his aid. The citizens were instructed that if the attempt were made, alarm guns would be fired from the hillside east of Brigham's residence. On the night of March 29, they were roused from sleep by the booming of cannon, and, as quickly as they could don their garments and seize their weapons, all ran forth from their homes.

Hurriedly they took their positions. Martial music could be heard coming from the Fort on the east bench. A mixture of excitement, loyalty and misunderstanding prevented them from reasoning that the playing of music was not the proper maneuver for a secret, nightly attack. As no one could be found who

had given the signal, an investigation was made and it was learned that a messenger had just brought a message to the Fort that Colonel Connor had been promoted to the rank of brigadier general by the government for his efficient work in quelling the Indian trouble. His men were so elated that they did not wait for daylight to arrive to pay homage to their colonel, so guns were fired and martial music was played in the dark hours of the night. The pioneers laughed many times over this incident.

The unity of the Fort members and the citizenry of the territory reached its peak of understanding when all joined together in a great celebration when Abraham Lincoln was



Fort Douglas Utah

elected president of the United States for the second term. Together they formed a beautiful parade, with plenty of patriotic expression, and the day was climaxed by a banquet in Social Hall for the Fort and city dignitaries, where they toasted and ate together.

General Connor was greatly moved at sight of the tradesmen and workmen who paraded the streets and cheered to the echo of the patriotic sentiments uttered by the speakers, one of whom stated, "General Connor wanted differences to be forgotten, and with gentlemanly frankness expressed the joy he felt in witnessing the loyalty of the masses of the people."

The location of Fort Douglas has long been acknowledged as a great social and economic advantage to Utah. It has constantly brought in some very desirable citizens and furnished a market for Utah products. It has also played an important part in the military life of the nation since its establishment as a stronghold against the Indians.

During World War I, one of the three war-prisoner barracks was located at Fort Douglas. In 1922 it became the home of the

2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 38th Infantry. They were stationed at this post until July 1940, when they were moved to Texas. Then it reached another stage in its important evolutionary development. The government needed homes for its air corps and Fort Douglas became the place of abode for the Eighty-eighth Reconnaissance Squadron, the Ninth Bombardment Squadron, the Twenty-second Bombardment Squadron, the Fifth Air Base Group, and the headquarters of the Squadron of the Fifth Air Base.

By briefly surveying the history of the old fort, the conclusion is made that all along its development it has been a leader in preparedness and defense for the nation.

CAMP RAWLINS

In the spring of 1870, General Philip H. Sheridan, who had previously been in Utah, made another visit to the Territory to establish a new military post, a site for which had been selected sometime before. Camp Rawlins, named after the secretary of war, was founded in April near Provo, and was first occupied by a detachment of Fort Douglas troops under Colonel Hough. Afterward, several companies from the East, under Major Osborne, were stationed there. These troops had been a "moral force" for the benefit of the governor and his associates.

A MILITARY RIOT

Just one week after a proclamation relating to the militia was issued, a party of forty drunken soldiers from Camp Rawlins raided the town of Provo at night, destroying property, breaking into houses and abusing citizens. The rioters were armed with needle guns, bayonets and revolvers, and did not hesitate to use them. The marauding continued until, at length, a body of citizens armed themselves and pursued the peace disturbers. A few shots were fired and the riot was quelled without bloodshed. The provocation for the outbreak was the refusal on the part of citizens to sell liquor to some of the soldiers, and rent to them their dance halls.

The affair at Provo was much regretted by Major Osborne, commanding officer at Camp Rawlins, and by General De Trobriand, the commander at Fort Douglas. Governor Shaffer likewise deplored it—all the more since it enabled the citizens to complain justly of the presence of new troops, quartered here at his suggestion. For several years the most friendly relations had existed between the civilians and the soldiers at Fort Douglas, especially after General De Trobriand became the commander of the post. The governor denounced the riot in unmeasured

terms, and a heated correspondence followed between him and General De Trobriand, who was in no way responsible for the disturbance, the soldiers at Camp Rawlins not being under his command. Nevertheless, he, by special instructions from General Augur at Omaha, investigated the riot and took steps to punish the rioters.

FORT CAMERON

On May 1, 1872, the Eighth United States Infantry, with Major John D. Wilkins in command, was ordered to Beaver to establish a military camp. The purpose of this move was to protect that part of Utah—the immigrant trains passing through, cattle, horses, sheep, and, in fact, all kinds of property—from unfriendly Indians.

The soldiers were sent by train to York, Juab County, at that time the railroad terminal. These soldiers were recruited from almost every state in the Union. Their supplies were hauled from York to Beaver in large army wagons drawn by fine teams of horses and mules, but the soldiers marched to Beaver. They approached the settlement from the north and camped at North Creek, about one mile from the community. They were stationed there for nearly a month while the officers looked for a place to make a permanent camp. At the mouth of the canyon, two miles east of Beaver, a big crystal-clear stream of water ran all year, hundreds of cottonwood trees grew, and there was a large level area with plenty of room for buildings and a parade ground. In that lovely spot they decided to build the fort.

The building of this structure meant much to the residents of Beaver and the surrounding country. Materials of all kinds, food in great quantities and many extras not provided by the government, were required. For instance, houses in the town were needed for the officers to live in while their quarters were being built, and large quantities of wheat, corn and beef were furnished largely by Beaver citizens.

The houses in the fort were built of black rock quarried from the hills around the structure. The lumber for the buildings and stables was furnished by the Willis Coplen Lumber Mills; all the lathe by the Wm. Hutchings sawmill and local merchants. Stonecutters, masons, carpenters and scores of common laborers were employed, with local men in charge. Most of the houses were built facing a large square and, when completed, the surroundings were planted in grass. There was a commissary, guardhouse, and barracks.

Many social events were arranged, and a large number of the socially minded residents of Beaver were invited to attend.

They reported that they enjoyed themselves at these affairs. Among the soldiers were many talented men—musicians, actors, comedians. They organized a Negro minstrel show and played in Field's Hall in Beaver almost every Saturday night. Their shows were well attended by the townspeople. Some of the soldiers had their wives with them, and some of the single girls from Beaver and the surrounding country married soldiers. Among the good citizens of Beaver today are many who can trace their ancestry to these men. Many of them were well bred and well educated.

Between the town and the fort stood an old carding mill. One of the camp followers who had come with the army was a brewer. He bought the old mill and converted it into a brewery. One of the citizens attended the Methodist church on a Sunday evening and heard a soldier render one of the loveliest prayers she had ever heard, proving that the spiritual beliefs of the men were not forgotten.

After eleven years, in May of 1883, the fort was abandoned by the government as a military post, and on advice from Washington, the land and all buildings were sold to John R. Murdock and P. T. Farnsworth of Beaver. It was later converted into an academy.

THE FORT CAMERON PURCHASE

When the government established military quarters about two miles east of the town of Beaver, and quartered a body of troops there, the intention was to make it a permanent location. In some respects it was a good thing for the town while it lasted, most of the supplies coming from there and the greater part of the soldiers' pay being set afloat with unfailing regularity in the same place. Many of the officers had their wives and families there, and the quarters provided for them, together with the furnishings, were all that could be asked; in fact, the same might be said of all the quarters; and everybody in the fort, which was given the name of Cameron after Pennsylvania's then-distinguished senator, lived well nigh up to the top notch. As nobody had anything to do to speak of, unless the occasional drills, target practice and inside work in the barracks could be considered "something," there were no complaints penetrating the atmosphere from the West between Fort Cameron and Washington; but eventually it got to the ears of the powers that be that a good deal of money was being paid out by them in Beaver County for services which amounted to nothing presently or prospectively, so a general evacuation was ordered. The troops left, but the ground and buildings that remained were used for summer schools, pleasure grounds at times, and the improve-

ments were finally bought by some citizens for \$15,000, about one-eighth of their cost. They were ultimately offered to the state for \$30,000 and the House of Representatives once decided to make them into a comprehensive normal school for the commonwealth, a measure that was defeated.

It was suggested by a member during the discussion of the measure that there were a great number of state buildings in the northern part of the state, and none at all in the southern. This was an argument in favor of buying the buildings. It was urged by another member that people who were unable to send their children away in order to obtain schooling had to let them grow up with only a common school education; but with establishment of a high school in the central portion of southern Utah, a great number would be able to reap the advantages. This, too, was a strong presentation.

The only question that remained to be considered was "could the Territory meet the expense?" The decision made was not to deal with the problem at that time.

THE OLD FORT BECOMES THE MURDOCK ACADEMY

The dedication of the Fort Cameron buildings as a branch of the Brigham Young Academy took place in September 1898 in the presence of over 1,500 citizens who marched in procession from the town for that purpose. Prominent among those present were F. M. Lyman, George Teasdale, Dr. Karl Maeser, Professor Benjamin Cluff, John R. Murdock and other well-known citizens.

The procession started for the grounds, which were on the bench a few miles east of the city, at about 9:30 a.m. On arriving at their destination, President Cluff opened the exercises with an address of welcome, thanking Messrs. Philo T. Farnsworth, John R. Murdock, Kent Farnsworth and others for their liberality in donating to the B. Y. Academy the buildings and grounds, the former of which were purchased by them fifteen years earlier.

The proceedings terminated with a grand concert and ball in the evening. The institution, which was to be known as the Beaver Branch of the B. Y. Academy, opened for enrollment the following morning.

FORT UNCOMPAHGRE

About 1825, the Robidoux brothers penetrated northward from Santa Fe along the Old Spanish Trail and founded the trading post of Fort Uncompahgre, known to the trappers as Fort Compahgre. It was located on the Grand River near the present town of Delta, Colorado, a short distance below where the Uncompahgre River joins the former Grand (now called Gunni-

son) River. Near the site of the old trading fort is the town of Robidoux and Robideau Creek.

Uncompahgre, meaning Red Water Springs, was the name given by the Ute Indians to the hot mineral springs near Ridgway, Colorado, which had deposited a red substance over a wide area. Uncompahgre River and Uncompahgre Peak take their names from these Red Water Springs.

With the exception of the flats where Cochetopa Creek joins the Grand River, there are no bottomlands of any extent for a considerable distance either way along the Grand River other than those located at the junction of the Uncompahgre River with the Grand River, and upon these bottomlands was located the Fort Uncompahgre of Antoine Robidoux.

Fort Uncompahgre consisted of a few rough log cabins enclosed in a quadrangle of pickets. It was located on the part of the Old Spanish Trail leading from Taos, New Mexico, to Cochetopa Creek and along the Grand (now the Gunnison) River to Green River. A branch trail followed up along the Green River through Brown's Hole to Fort Bridger, Fort Hall and the northwest country, and another trail led to Fort Wintey (Uintah). About 1846 or 1847, the Utes burned Fort Uncompahgre and, it was reported, killed all the occupants.¹

FORT WINTEY (UINTAH)

A few years after the establishment of Fort Uncompahgre, Antoine Robidoux built another trading post, penetrating still deeper into the wilderness. This fort, built about 1831 or 1832, he called Fort Wintey, from the Indian name of the stream, but it was also called "Robidoux's Rendezvous." It was located just east of the present Indian village of White Rocks, Utah, on the north fork of the Wintey (Uintah) River and situated a short distance above the forks of this river. The fort was along the west bank.

Fort Wintey consisted of a small collection of rude log cabins with dirt roofs and dirt floors, surrounded by a log palisade. On one side of the fort was a corral. A number of trappers and their squaws lived inside this fort, and others had their wickiups scattered around outside the fort.

The wickiups were made of a number of dressed buffalo, deer or elk skins sewn together, usually from 10 to 16 skins, dependent upon the size of the skins and the size of the wickiup. A framework of poles was set up in a conical shape and the skins were then fastened to these poles. A wickiup was usually large enough to accommodate six or eight Indians, sometimes as many as ten or twelve. A fire was built in the center of the wickiup

and by opening or closing the top skins at the apex of the cone-shaped wickiup, the draft was regulated so as to allow the smoke to escape.

Robidoux used these forts as outfitting points for long trips into the mountains, and he also made trips back to Kansas and Missouri. Captain Philip St. George Cooke speaks of meeting Antoine Robidoux at Council Grove, Kansas, in September, 1843, and he records that Robidoux told him of his trading post three hundred miles beyond Santa Fe. In 1845 or 1846, during one of the Robidoux journeys to the East, the Ute (Equishtah Utah) Indians destroyed Fort Wintey and were said to have killed every living thing in the fort.

Joseph Williams, a Methodist clergyman from Indianapolis who had been on a trip to Oregon Territory, started back home by way of Fort Boise, Fort Hall and Fort Bridger in 1842. Arriving at Fort Bridger on July 3, 1842, he found that the company he expected to join and to travel with to the United States had left Fort Bridger about thirty days before, so he decided to go by horse from Fort Bridger, over the Uinta range and down the North Fork of the Uinta River to "Rubedeau's Fort Wintey." After some five days of hard travel up and down mountains, he came to the headwaters of the North Fork of the Uinta River and followed down this stream until he arrived at Fort Wintey, about July 9, 1842. In his *Narrative of a Tour from the State of Indiana to the Oregon Territory in the Years 1841-2*, he writes: "This morning, July 9, 1842, we had some frost. We are now on the head of the Wintey River, down which we pursued our journey toward Rubedeau's Fort. About two miles of our journey was almost impassable for the brush and logs and rocks. Then we got out of the mountains into a prairie, and reached the fort about 2 o'clock.

"We had to wait there for Mr. Rubedeau about eighteen days, till he and his company and horse drivers were ready to start with us to the United States. This delay was very disagreeable to me on account of the wickedness of the people, and the drunkenness and swearing, and the debauchery of the men among the Indian women. They would buy and sell them to one another. One morning I heard a terrible fuss, because two of their women had ran away the night before. I tried several times to preach to them, but with little, if any effect.

"Mr. Rubedeau had collected several of the Indian squaws and young Indians to take to New Mexico, and kept some of them for his own use. The Spaniards would buy them for wives. This place is equal to any I ever saw for wickedness and idleness. The French and Spaniards are all Roman Catholics but are as

wicked men, I think, as ever lived. No one who has not, like me, witnessed it, can have any idea of their wickedness. Some of these people at the Fort are fat and dirty, and idle and greasy.

"July 27th. We started from Rubedeau's Fort, over the Wintey River, and next crossed Green and White rivers. Next night we lay on Sugar Creek, the water of which was so bitter we could scarcely drink it. Here, two of Rubedeau's squaws ran away, and we had to wait two days till he could send back to the Fort for another squaw, for company for him.

"August 1st. We camped under a large rock, by a small stream where we could get but very little grass for our animals. Next night we lay under the Pictured Rock, and being sheltered from the rain slept very comfortably. Next day we traveled over rough roads and rocks, and crossed the Grand River, a branch of the Colorado, which runs into the Gulf of California, at the head thereof. Next day crossed another fork of Grand River, a branch of the Colorado, which runs into the Gulf of California, at the head thereof. Next day crossed another fork of Grand River and came to Fort Uncompahgre."

From Fort Uncompahgre, Williams continued on to Taos, New Mexico, and from there to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas River. From this point he returned to Indianapolis.²

FORT KIT CARSON

Another trading post on the Old Spanish Trail, also associated with Antoine Robidoux, was Fort Kit Carson, which was located near the confluence of the Uinta River, the Green River, and the White River, across the Green River from where Ouray, Utah, is today located. Kit Carson built this fort late in 1833 as a winter quarters during 1833-34, consisting of a few log cabins. The wall surrounding these cabins was built of adobe.

According to tradition, this fort was also used for a time by Antoine Robidoux, and it was often called Fort Robidoux, leading to some confusion between this fort at the junction of the Uinta River and Green River, and his fort at Wintey on the Uinta River, which was also known as Fort Robidoux.

After Robidoux had established Fort Uncompahgre and Fort Wintey and Fort Kit Carson, these establishments were so much nearer to the trapping and trading territory than Taos or Santa Fe that Robidoux gradually secured much of the independent trade that had formerly gone to those two towns.

Antoine joined General Kearney's army in June 1846, as interpreter and guide, and accompanied him to California. He was severely wounded at the battle of San Pascual (an Indian

village) on December 6, 1846. The following year he returned to St. Joseph, Missouri.

Major W. H. Emory said: "Don Antonio Robideaux, a thin man of fifty-five years, slept next to me. The loss of blood from his wounds added to the coldness of the night, made me think he would never see daylight, but I was mistaken. He woke me to ask if I did not smell coffee, and expressed the belief that a cup of that beverage would save his life, and that nothing else would. Knowing there had not been any coffee in camp for many days, I supposed a dream had carried him back to the cafes of St. Louis and New Orleans, and it was with some surprise I found my cook heating a cup of coffee over a small fire made of wild sage. One of the most agreeable little offices performed in my life, and in the cook's, I believe, to whom the coffee belonged, was to pour this precious draught into the waning body of our friend Robideaux. His warmth returned, and with it hopes of life. In gratitude he gave me what was then a great rarity, the half of a cake made of brown flour, almost black with dirt, and which had, for greater security, been hidden in the clothes of his Mexican servant, a man who scorned ablutions. I ate more than half without inspection, when, on breaking a piece, the bodies of several of the most loathsome insects were exposed to my view. My hunger, however, overcame my fastidiousness and the fragment did not appear particularly disgusting till after our arrival at San Diego, when several hearty meals had taken off the keenness of my appetite, and suffered my taste to be more delicate."³

FORT THORNBURG

After the Meeker Massacre (an Indian uprising in western Colorado during which Col. Meeker, Indian agent, was killed and members of his family taken prisoner), the United States government decided to establish a military fort in northeastern Utah to protect the few settlers there from similar uprisings by the Ute Indians. One of the officers at Fort Bridger suggested the building of a road over the high Uintah Mountains to the proposed site of the new post.

Fort Thornburg, which received its name from Major J. M. Thornburg, who was killed by White River Utes during the Meeker uprising, was started the same year—1881.

This road followed a trail used by Uintah Ute Indians in traveling to the Wyoming fort. Judge Wm. A. Carter, who had suggested the building of the road, was in charge of construction, which went on without use of surveys or any special equipment. However, the hardships and work were probably too much for

Western Military Forts of Utah
~~Bingham's Fort in Ogden built in 1855.~~
Camp Floyd was built in 1858 in Cedar Valley in Utah Co. It was built of rock 23x85 feet & a 11 ft wall. This was eventually called Fort Crittenden by Col. Phillip St. George Cooke.

Fort Douglas was established on ^{the east bench} hills east of Salt Lake City by Col. Patrick Edward Connor & his California Volunteers on 2560 acres. In the winter of 1862-3 the men were housed in dugouts, having arrived in Oct 1862.

Camp Rawlins; was established in Apr 1870 near Provo, by a detachment from Fort Douglas under Col Hough.

Fort Cameron; was established 2 miles east of Beaver Utah at the mouth of _____ canyon on a crystal clear stream. Major John D. Wilkins was in command. The fort was built of rock. It lasted eleven yrs as a US Military Fort till May 1883. It was purchased by John R. Murdock, & P. T. Farnsworth of Beaver. It later became the John Murdock Academy.

Fort Utah #1 was built near Provo River and _____ west, beginning Mar 1849 under leadership of John S. Hilder. The fort housed 30 families.
Fort Utah #2 was located on 5th North & 5th West in Provo where S. J. Swietke Park is now.

Ref. "D" American Forts, by Grace Grant
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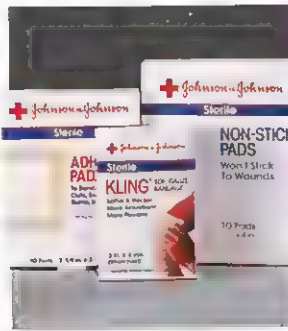
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(2) Military Forts

Fort Uncompahgre ^(Red Water Springs) was established near where Ridgway Colorado is presently. This fort was established by the Robidoux brothers in 1825 who came up the old Spanish Trail for establishing a trapper. This fort was a quadrangle including a few cabins enclosed & pickets on the Grand (now Gunnison) River on the old Spanish Trail

Fort Wintey (uintah) was built as a trading post by Antoine Robidoux about 1831 & 1832. It was also called "Robidoux Rendezvous". It was located east of present-day White Rocks in the Uintah Basin of Utah on the north fork of the Wintey (uintah) River and situated a short distance above the forks ~~of the river~~ & on the west bank of the river. It was a small collection of early log cabins & dirt roofs & dirt floors, surrounded by a log palisade. On one side of the fort was a corral. a number of trappers set up their wickiups for themselves & their squaws.

Fort Kit Carson (also called Fort Robidoux) Old Spanish Trail, & built by Kit Carson late in 1833 as a winter quarters of 1833-4. It was an adobe wall around several log cabins - apparently Antoine Robidoux used this fort at one time. It was located near the confluence of the Uintah & Green ~~Rivers~~ and White Rivers, across the Green River near Ouray, Utah.

TECH _____ DATE 1-18-72

PATIENT	Hansley, Lydia		
STREET	Cove West		
CITY & STATE			
PHONE NO.			
BIRTHDATE	4-15-89		
DOCTOR	Green		

FORM NO. LA03

ORIGINAL CHART

PA		
	IP	OP EA

ROUTINE	DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> @	1/18/88
<input type="checkbox"/> DRAW STAT	TIME DRAWN
<input type="checkbox"/> @	0840
<input type="checkbox"/> RUN STAT	DRAWN BY
	AS

	CHEMISTRY PROFILE (18)		
	LIVER PROFILE		
	CARDIAC ENZYMES		
✓	TEST	RESULT	
	Alkaline Phosphatase	IU/L-30°	
	CPK (Creatine Phosphokinase)	IU/L-30°	
	LDH (Lactic Dehydrogenase)	IU/L-30°	
	SGOT (AST)	IU/L-30°	
	SGPT (ALT)	IU/L-30°	
	Bilirubin Direct	mg/dl	
	Bilirubin Total	mg/dl	
	ELECTROLYTES (4)	mEq/L	
	Sodium & Potassium	mEq/L	
	Potassium	mEq/L	
	Chloride	mEq/L	
	CO ₂	mEq/L	
	Sample pH		
	Acetone	mg/dl	
	Amylase	Units/L	
	Calcium	mg/dl	
	Cholesterol	mg/dl	
	Triglycerides	mg/dl	
	Creatinine	mg/dl	
	Urea Nitrogen (BUN)	mg/dl	
✗	Glucose	mg/dl	122
	Phosphorus Inorganic	mg/dl	
	Protein Total	g/dl	
	Albumin	g/dl	
	Uric Acid	mg/dl	
	Acid Phosphatase	mg/dl	



BIOCHEMISTRY I
CHEMISTRY PROFILE
WASATCH COUNTY HOSPITAL

-3-

Fort Thornburg named for Major
J. M. Thornburg. Fort Thornburg
was situated in the mouth of Ashley
Creek Canyon, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of
Fernal

Carter, who became ill on the creek that now bears his name, and died soon afterward.

The first real use of the road was when twenty-two six-mule-team wagons, loaded with freight from the Wyoming supply base, left Fort Bridger in 1882. They spent three weeks fighting snowdrifts in the high mountain passes, digging wagons from boggy mountain meadows and climbing steep mountainsides before they reached Fort Thornburg, situated in the mouth of Ashley Creek Canyon, 6½ miles north of Vernal, with their precious loads.

Before attempting another such trip, the soldiers became road builders, and before the summer of 1883 was over, they had corduroyed the bogs and otherwise improved the road until the route could be traveled in half the time it took the first freighters, and became a main artery between Utah and Wyoming.

Although Fort Thornburg was only occupied by the soldiers for a few years—about 1881 to 1885—it afforded the few families of Ashley Valley a market for their surplus products, and, to some extent, enriched their meager social life.

When Fort Duchesne was established in 1885, both Fort Thornburg and the mountain road were deserted, and soon fell into decay.

FORT DUCHESNE

A green oasis on the banks of the Uintah River, about one mile south of highway 40, is one of the historic landmarks in Uintah Basin history. The Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation was created by executive order dated October 3, 1861. This reservation was for the Ute tribe of Indians, including the Uintahs, the Uncompahgres and the White River, who were sent there after their banishment from Colorado in 1880. The Fort was established by the government in 1885, when several companies of United States infantry, stationed at Fort Fred Steele, in Wyoming, came into this area to protect the white people. Henry Flack tells of the arrival of the soldiers in 1885:

"We were stationed at Fort Steele, Wyoming, at a point where the U. P. Railroad crosses the North Platte River. The latter part of July, or early in August, 1885, at 9 o'clock p.m., our senior captain in command, Captain Duncan, received orders from the War Department to abandon Fort Steele and proceed by special train, and in all haste, to Fort Bridger, Wyoming, and there await the arrival of Brigadier General Crook, and receive further orders from him as to our destination.

"At 11 o'clock p.m. that same night, we were on board a special train, under heavy marching order, and started for Carter station, and from there marched eleven miles to Fort Bridger, Wyoming. General Crook arrived in due time at Fort Bridger, handed our commander, Captain Duncan, a package of sealed orders directing us to follow the road by way of Fort Thornburg and Old Ashley until we arrived on the banks of the Uintah River, there to open our sealed orders and await his coming, which we did.

"From Ashley to the Uintah River, you had your choice of two roads, one was by way of Deep Creek, and the other the regular traveled road, but much longer than the Deep Creek road. So, our commander, always looking for short cuts, decided to take the Deep Creek road. Just before breaking camp that morning, one 'Captain Billy,' Indian police, arrived on a foaming steed and warned us not to go near the Deep Creek road, because about 300 Ute Indian braves were ambushed along some of the deep cuts along that road, bent on another massacre like the ones just previous to our coming at Fort Thornburg and Fort Meeker, on the lower Ouray in Colorado.

"We took the regular traveled road and marched about thirty miles without water or anything to eat, arriving on the banks of the Uintah River about 4 o'clock p.m., and so did General Crook in an army ambulance, and confronted about 700 Indians—Ute and Ouray in full war dress and paint, and hostile as hostile can be. Our first act was to throw out a picket line and the remainder of our tiny command started to dig in, or in other words, to dig trenches, a task we accomplished in a surprisingly short time. We stayed in the trenches for three weeks, short on ammunition and provisions, put on a bold front, displayed our triangle-shaped bayonets to the best advantage, and succeeded in bluffing the Indians until the welcome approach of reinforcements in the shape of two companies of colored cavalry (B and C 9th U.S. Cavalry, Fort Washakie, Wyoming, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Benteen) with plenty of ammunition, supplies, and best of all, two light field revolving cannons.

"The days that followed more supplies were brought from Fort Bridger, and the soldiers made their tents warm and comfortable for the winter. In the spring a canal was built, diverting water from the Uintah River, and a large garden was planted, lawn was sown and numerous shade trees set out. We built the telegraph line to Price, and also made the road to Price passable for teams to haul supplies from there to Fort Duchesne."

The government paid fabulous prices for hay, grain, wood and the hauling of supplies from Price and Bridger to Fort

Duchesne, but the project was mapped out, and had to be carried out no matter what the cost.

Some of the early commanders at Fort Duchesne were Captain Duncan, Colonel Benteen, Colonel Hatch and Lieutenant Colonel James F. Randlett. The colored cavalry remained at Fort Duchesne until the Spanish-American War, when they were called into service. The fort was re-garrisoned with white soldiers.

In 1905 the reservation was thrown open for settlement. By 1910 the soldiers were removed from Fort Duchesne as there was no longer any need for a military post. The headquarters of the Indian agency was then moved from Whiterocks to Fort Duchesne.

Many improvements were made at this Fort. In 1938, a beautiful new Indian hospital was completed on the hill overlooking the Fort. It was constructed of native stone and became one of the best-equipped hospitals in the state of Utah. Several very modern, comfortable residences were completed, a new water system was installed and funds were allocated for construction of a new agency office building.

The Indian Department administration offices, the agricultural extension and the grazing divisions were housed in the agency building, and Indians from all over the reservation came there to transact business and take care of their affairs.

FORT DAVY CROCKETT

Fort Uncompahgre, Fort Kit Carson, Fort Wintey, Fort Davy Crockett, and Fort Bridger were the five important posts in or near the Ute Indian country, a region particularly rich in peltries. Fort Davy Crockett was named in honor of the hero of early Tennessee and Texas—the hunter-politician Davy Crockett. It has been described as dirty and squalid, and was dubbed "Fort Misere" by some of the traders and trappers.

About 1837, three mountain men—Philip Thompson, William Craig and one St. Claire, or Sinclair—built this post and gave it its famous name. It was located on the east bank of the Green River in a valley called Brown's Hole after an early trapper named Baptiste Brown who was snowed in there during the fall and winter of 1835 or 1836. This valley is in the far northeast corner of what is now Utah, just above where the Green River crosses the Colorado boundary line from Utah.

Brown's Hole has been, from early times, a camping place and rendezvous for the Shoshone Indians, as well as a gathering place and trading point for the trappers throughout that region.

In the early forties, Fort Davy Crockett was destroyed by the Utes. The following description of the fort was given by a traveler who visited it in 1839:

"On August 17th we reached Fort Crockett. It is situated close by the Green River on its left bank. The river valley here is broad and has good pasturage and sufficient wood. The fort itself is the worst thing of the kind that we have seen on our journey. It is a low one-story building, constructed of wood and clay, with three connecting wings, and no enclosure. Instead of cows, the fort had only some goats. In short, the whole establishment appeared somewhat poverty stricken, for which reason it is also known to the trappers by the name of Fort de Misere. The fort belongs to three Americans: Thompson, Gray and Sinclair.

"The latter was at the fort, and received us very kindly but regretted his inability to offer us any supplies. Our store of meat was exhausted, and we had hoped to supply ourselves here with new provisions. But the people at the fort seemed to be worse off than we were. The day before, they had bought a lean dog from the Indians for five dollars, and considered its meat a delicacy."

During the winter of 1837-1838, Kit Carson was employed at the fort as a hunter to secure fresh meat for the people living there, which would seem to indicate that at this period there must have been quite a large number of people at the fort, to make the services of a hunter necessary. The winter that Kit Carson was there he secured all the fresh meat needed for twenty men for the entire season. The following spring, after spending the winter in Brown's Hole as hunter for Fort Crockett, Kit Carson accompanied Jim Bridger and Owen on a trapping expedition.

The valley in which Fort Davy Crockett was located was comparatively protected and had mild winters, making it ideal for the horses to forage for food and therefore a popular place for winter camps.

Well-defined trails connected these four forts in the Ute country—Fort Uncompahgre, Fort Wintey, Fort Kit Carson and Fort Davy Crockett—and other trails branched northward to reach Fort Bridger. All four of these first-mentioned trading posts were later (in the middle forties) attacked and destroyed by the Ute Indians, who had grown more and more resentful as the whites made further inroads into their territory, encroached upon their rights and through the years destroyed the wild animals on which they depended for their living. Furthermore, the Utes were usually at war with the Shoshones, who were usually friendly with the whites.⁴

EARLY FORTS IN WYOMING

FORT LARAMIE

Wyoming was first discovered by white men in 1742 and 1744, when Sieur de Venendrye, with a party from Canada, entered the territory and discovered the Rocky Mountains. In 1812, Robert Stuart's courier party discovered the route to the West known as the Overland Trail. In 1834, Sublette and Campbell built Fort Williams, afterwards called Fort Laramie.



This fort, the first garrisoned post established in Wyoming, was established as a trading post in the summer of that year by Robert Campbell. He had brought with him a number of French Canadians and a few halfbreeds from St. Louis, and with the aid of these men he constructed the post. The first structure was erected on the left bank of the Laramie River, half a mile above its junction with the North Platte River. The fort was erected of logs, one end of which was set in the ground. Projecting out about 18 feet, it formed what is known as a picket fort. It was about 130 feet square, and inside the walls were small buildings for the use of the traders and trappers. When the establishment was fully completed, Campbell decided to call it Fort William, in honor of his friend and partner, Captain William Sublette. Its name was later changed to Fort Laramie.

In 1835, Sublette and Robert Campbell sold Fort Laramie to a syndicate of trappers headed by James Bridger and Milton Sublette. These two men had for associates Fitzpatrick, Basil Lajeneunesse, W. A. Anderson and Jack Robinson. This new company soon became partners of the American Fur Company, and Fort Laramie passed into their hands and remained there for

fourteen years. In 1836, this company rebuilt the fort at a cost of \$10,000 and, following the suggestions of a number of Mexicans who wintered at the fort, they built it of adobe, which proved substantial and neat in appearance.

From this time on, Fort Laramie controlled the fur trade in Wyoming. The trappers and traders made it their headquarters and every trapper, as well as clerks and traders, had his squaw. In 1842, John Fremont visited the fort and he describes it as follows:

"The fort is a quadrangular structure, built of clay after the fashion of the Mexicans who built it. The walls are 15 feet high, surmounted by a wooden palisade, and form a portion of ranges of houses which entirely surround a yard of about 130 feet square. Every apartment has its door and window, all opening on the inside of the courtyard. There are two entrances, opposite each other and midway of the wall. One is a large and public entrance, and the other smaller and more private—a sort of postern gate. Over the great entrance is a square tower, with loopholes, and, like the rest of the work, built of earth. At two of the angles, and diagonally opposite of each other, are large square bastions, so arranged as to sweep the four faces of the walls."

For many years this outpost engaged in trading with the Indians and supplying the western immigrants with their needs, but gradually the Indians became more hostile, so Fremont recommended that Congress make an appropriation for the purpose of establishing military outposts on the Oregon road for the protection of the travelers. On May 19, 1846, this was done, but before anything was accomplished, the Mexican War broke out, so it was June 27, 1849, before the post was taken over by Major W. F. Saunderson, who purchased the buildings from the American Fur Company at a cost of \$4,000, which was paid in goods.

The command which constituted the first garrison of Laramie was composed of fifty-eight men and five officers. In July of the same year, however, the number was increased by two regiments, Company C, with three officers and sixty men, and Company G, with two officers and fifty-three men.

The post continued to be active in supplying protection to westward-bound travelers, and in subduing the Indians throughout all the years of colonization. During the next few years it became a military fort of importance, and was the scene of many serious Indian uprisings.

With the building of the railroad in 1868, Wyoming became a territory, and the increasing number of settlers gradually

drove the Indians out and made the fort of less importance. Fort Laramie was made a National Monument in 1934. It was secured by the Pioneer Landmarks Commission of Wyoming, with the help of the governor and legislature, who purchased it from private owners.

FORT SUPPLY

Fort Supply, a temporary settlement of the Saints, was located between Willow Creek and Smith's Fork of Green River in what is now known as Uinta County, Wyoming, but which at that time was called Green River County, Utah. The fort was twelve miles south of Fort Bridger.

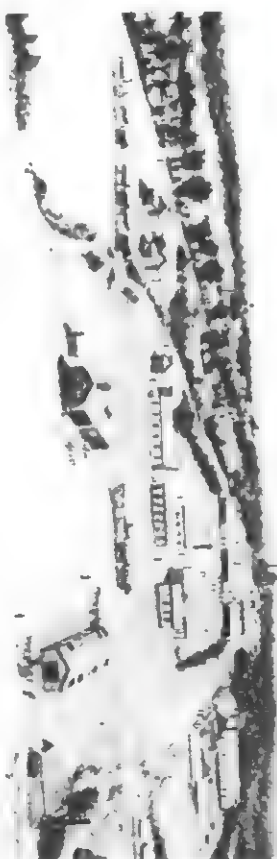
In 1853, Apostle Orson Hyde was called by the Church Authorities to take a number of families and locate a settlement on Green River or on one of the tributaries of that stream for the purpose of raising grain which could be turned into flour for the benefit of the incoming Latter-day Saints. It was done as an experiment, for if wheat could be raised in that high altitude and food thus provided for the emigrants, it would save hauling flour and other necessities from Salt Lake City east to meet the emigrant companies.

Two distinct companies were called to settle near Fort Bridger. The first left Salt Lake City November 2, 1853, in charge of Captain John Nebeker and the second left November 16, 1853, under the leadership of Captain Isaac Bullock. The two companies joined forces and located a settlement which they called Fort Supply on Willow Creek, a tributary of Smith's Fork of Green River, about two miles above the confluence of Smith's Fork and Willow Creek. These pioneers built houses and made other improvements at once, and raised their first crop in 1854. A better crop was raised in 1855, and in 1856 a number of other families were called from the older settlements in Utah to strengthen the pioneer colony. The experiment of raising wheat in that high altitude proved a success and the settlement, though experiencing hardship and some trouble with the Indians, promised a good future up to the fall of 1857 when both Fort Bridger and Fort Supply were burned because of the Johnston Army troubles.

FORT BRIDGER

The second permanent post was built in 1842. James Bridger, the founder of the frontier post, was one of the West's most interesting characters, first as an ordinary trapper, then as a fur trader and squaw man among the Indians, later as an

as a guide to pioneer immigrants and settlers, and finally as an originator of some of the lurid legends in the vast realm of exciting adventure.



FORT BRIDGER
IN 1880.

All agree that his location of a trading post on Blacks Fork of the Green River was both timely and at a favorable spot. After all his wanderings through the fertile valleys and snow-clad mountains of the Rockies, including Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, it is significant of his sound judgment and vision that just at the close of the vivid trappers' period in this part of the West, he selected, without apparent delay, his location for a trading post at one of the most strategic points available for the coming tides of overland travel from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast.

A letter sent by Bridger to Pierre Chateau, Jr., head of one of the great fur and trading companies of St. Louis, under date of December 10, 1843, reads: "I have established a small fort with a blacksmith shop and a supply of iron, in the road of the emigrants on Blacks Fork of Green River. In coming out here, they are in need of all kinds of supplies, horses, provisions, smith work, etc. The Indians in the neighborhood have a good number of beaver among them. The fort is a beautiful location on Blacks Fork of Green River, receiving fine, fresh water from the snow on the Uintah range. The streams are alive with mountain trout. It passes the fort in seven channels, each lined with trees kept alive by the moisture of the soil."

In view of the Mormons acquiring Fort Bridger, it is interesting to note the descriptions given of it by Orson Pratt on July 7,

1847, when the first party of Latter-day Saints, under Brigham Young, reached there on their way to the Great Salt Lake, first discovered by Bridger in 1824:

"Bridger's Post consists of two adjoining log houses, dirt roofs, and a small picket yard of logs set in the ground, and about eight feet high; the number of men, squaws and half-breed children in these houses and lodges may be about fifty or sixty. Nine Indian lodges stood about one-half mile distant from the post."

On August 3, 1855, Louis Vasquez, of the firm of Bridger and Vasquez, executed a bill of sale for Fort Bridger, and acknowledged receipt of \$4,000. On October 18, 1858, another \$4,000 was received by Vasquez, thus making Fort Bridger the property of the Mormons. On November 18, 1857, Bridger gave a lease of the entire body of land surveyed in 1853 to the United States for a government base, to be used by the army under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston; later, on July 14, 1859, a military reservation was ordered established at the fort by the President of the United States. Regardless of the outcome of the Mormon war, Fort Bridger had become a government post and so continued until it was abandoned on November 6, 1890, the day Fort Bridger ceased to be a military post.

Fort Phil Kearney. This fort, established July 15, 1862, was located between the forks of Piney Creek and was built under the direction of Col. Carrington, a practical engineer. During a six-month period, fifty-one hostile demonstrations were made, incurring a loss of one hundred citizens and soldiers and seven hundred head of stock. A crisis was reached December 21, 1866, when Captain W. J. Fetterman, accompanied by Captain Fredric Brown and Lieutenant George W. Grummond, and seventy-eight men were decoyed into ambush and slaughtered. In August 1867, General Grant ordered the fort buildings demolished.

Fort Casper, established near the present city of Casper, was known as "Platte Bridge." Upon the recommendation of Col. W. O. Collins, of the 11th Ohio Cavalry, it was changed from a small troop station to a permanent post. In 1865, Platte Bridge was one of the most important posts of the plains district, being located 120 miles west of Fort Laramie, in the center of hostile Indian country. The post was changed in name from Platte Bridge to Fort Casper by order of Major General John Pope November 21, 1865. The fort was abandoned in 1868.

Fort Fred Steele, established in 1860, was built for protection of the railroad. It was abandoned in 1878.

Fort Halleck was established July 20, 1862. Located near the foot of the Medicine Bow Mountains, it was at the time the

most important post in the Rocky Mountain region, which was the center of Indian disturbances during that period. It was named in honor of General Henry W. Halleck, a noted Union general in the Civil War. The troops stationed there saw hard service guarding mail coaches and immigrant trains. In 1866, when the seat of Indian trouble had shifted to the Big Horn and Powder River basins, Fort Halleck was abandoned.

Fort Reno was established by General P. E. Connor on the Powder River, twenty-four miles above the mouth of Crazy Woman's Fork. It was at first called Camp Connor. Late in June 1866, Col. H. B. Carrington garrisoned the fort and changed its name to Fort Reno, in honor of General Isaac Reno. General Grant ordered the fort abandoned March 2, 1868.

Fort Walbach was established on Lodge Pole Creek, near Cheyenne Pass, eighty-five miles southwest of Fort Laramie, September 20, 1858, and named in honor of Brigadier General John De Walbach, a distinguished soldier of the War of 1812. Since it was not intended as a permanent post, only temporary buildings were constructed. It was abandoned April 9, 1859.

COLORADO FORTS

The first military fort in Colorado was Pike's temporary cottonwood log stockade, built in 1807 in the San Luis Valley. Thirty-six feet square, twelve feet high, and safeguarded by sharpened pickets, the little fort daringly floated its stars and stripes in a wild, strange land. Captain Zebulon Montgomery Pike had been sent by the United States government to explore the southern portion of our newly acquired Louisiana Territory. His purpose was to find the source of the Red River, but, mistaking the Rio Grande for the Red, unfortunately he built his stockade on Spanish territory. Within a month, a hundred Spanish troops escorted him, a prisoner, to Chihuahua, Mexico. Though Pike's stockade may have little importance historically, his name persists in the West's most famous mountain—Pike's Peak—a mountain which he called "Highest Peak" when he tried but failed to ascend it on that early expedition.

To protect Spanish territory against such encroachments of Americans, a Spanish fort was erected in 1819—an outpost north of the pass that leads to San Luis Valley. Little is known about this early post, but a few years later several important trading forts of the West were located in Colorado. Most of them were built by independent traders. Ranking first in importance, and among the earliest to be established, was Fort Bent, on the Arkansas River. This famous fort, finished in 1832, was built by the Bent brothers and Ceran St. Vrain. It was so situated that it

could command the buffalo trade of the plains, the fur trade of the mountains and participate in the overland caravan traffic to Santa Fe. Because it became the model for subsequent posts we include the following detailed description: The fort was built of large gray adobe and was in rectangular form, about 180 by 135 feet. The walls were from two to four feet thick and fifteen feet high. Round bastions projecting from the southeast and northwest corners of the enclosure rose above the wall and were provided with loopholes for musketry and cannon. Midway in the eastern wall was a large gateway, fitted with two heavy-plank doors plated with sheet iron. Over the gateway rose a square watchtower, capped with a belfry and flagstaff. Within the fort were rows of low rooms backed against the outer wall and having doors opening into the central court. These were like the common Mexican houses, with dirt floors, and with clay and gravel roofs which were supported by pole beams. The rooms comprised the warehouses, living rooms, kitchen, and the quarters for the post attaches. Sheds provided shelter for the yokes, harnesses, and other caravan equipment. At the back of the fort was the corral, enclosed with an adobe wall. On the riverbank two hundred yards south of the fort was an adobe icehouse that was filled with ice in winter, and in summer was used to preserve a supply of fresh meat.

Life about the fort was picturesque. Bronze-faced hunters and bearded trappers in their fringed buckskin suits made this their headquarters. Their Indian women, in beaded and quill-decorated deerskin dresses, glided about with moccasined feet. Naked children playing in the shadow of the great wall revealed only slight traces of white blood, more closely resembling the darker hue of their mothers' race. Clerks and traders had feverish days of merchandising, and when the trading parties of Arapahoes and Cheyennes came in, the drab fortress was transformed into a colorful semi-oriental mart.

For two decades this fort was the commercial center of a vast area. In 1852, Bent moved the location of his post, perhaps to follow the retreating buffalo range. Then, in 1860, he sold his establishment to the U.S. government. The name was changed to Fort Wise, and with the outbreak of the Civil War, troops were stationed at the post. The name again was changed to Fort Lyon, and today Fort Lyon serves as a veterans' hospital.

Within five days after the founding of Fort Bent, on the Arkansas River, a string of adobe forts was planned two hundred miles to the north, on the banks of the South Platte River. The first, Fort Lupton, was built in 1836 by Lancaster P. Lupton, a former lieutenant of the Dodge dragoons, who had visited the

Rocky Mountains during the previous year. In 1837, Fraeb and Sargy built Fort Jackson. Vasquez and Sublette built Fort Vasquez; and Bent and St. Vrain constructed Fort St. Vrain, though it was first named Fort Lookout. At least two fur trading posts were established in western Colorado. These were used largely as headquarters for beaver trappers, but the forts on the Platte and Arkansas catered primarily to the Indian trade in buffalo robes. Special items used by the traders for barter with the Indians were looking glasses, rings, ear bobs, glass beads, bells, powder horns, axes, knives, kettles, blankets, vermilion, cloth, lead, powder and alcohol.

Fort Pueblo. Another early post was Fort Pueblo, built on the Arkansas River in 1842. An advance party of the Mormon migration, detouring from the Oregon Trail, came to this point, joined here by the sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion, they built, just outside Fort Pueblo, a small village and church to serve as winter quarters. Here Colorado's first Anglo-American births, deaths and marriages were recorded. These Mormon groups did not remain here, but followed Brigham Young into Utah's valleys in 1847. Fort Pueblo continued to serve the West's trappers and traders until 1854, when its inhabitants were massacred by Ute Indians on Christmas Day.

Fort Massachusetts. To protect settlers in the San Luis Valley from Ute Indian attacks, Fort Massachusetts was built by the government in 1852. It was a well-built stockade of pine logs, ten feet in height, enclosing comfortable quarters for 150 men. It was 8,000 feet above sea level; lofty, precipitous mountains enclosed it on three sides, and there was abundant timber and good grazing for the cavalry horses. However, it was too far removed from the settlements to be of much service.

Accordingly, six years later this post was abandoned and Fort Garland was erected six miles to the south. With the coming of the Civil War, Union troops were stationed at this fort as well as at Fort Lyon and Camp Weld, the latter being a new garrison just outside Denver.

Throughout the sixties, fresh outbreaks of violence by the Plains Indians necessitated construction of several military forts to protect mail and express routes, telegraph lines, and outlying settlements. Fort Collins, one such post, was located on the Cache la Poudre; Fort Morgan was built at the junction of the Denver cut-off and the Platte River road; Fort Sedgewick stood on the South Platte route; and Fort Reynolds was located on the Arkansas. Also, in southwestern Colorado, military forts were constructed to protect settlements from Ute Indian attacks in the late sixties and early seventies. One such was Fort Crow-

ford. In 1881, Fort Lewis was located near Durango. With sixty buildings covering twenty-five acres, it was distinctive for being the "highest military post in the world." Fort Logan, also built in the eighties, housed federal troops a few miles from Denver.

When the Indian menace was finally overcome, the walled forts disappeared, and with them went the frontier.

FORTS IN IDAHO

The first United States soldiers in the Northwest, of which this is a record, were the handful of soldiers of the regular army accompanying the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804-06. They merely acted as an escort for the explorers and as protectors from the Indians of the supplies and equipment. No other United States soldiers appeared in Idaho until the Fremont expedition during the Mexican war.

Kullyspell House. The first trading post to be established in Idaho was founded by David Thompson of the Northwest Company, and was located on the shore of Lake Pend d'Oreille, in Bonner County. He arrived on September 10, 1809, and soon began the construction of a log structure which he called "Kullyspell House" (probably a corruption of "Kalispel," the native name of the Pend d'Oreille tribe of Indians). Kullyspell House was occupied for two seasons, when Donald Mackenzie, manager of the Northwest Company, ordered Thompson to remove to a more favorable location near the present city of Spokane, Washington, where the "Spokane House" was built.

Fort Henry. About the time David Thompson built the Kullyspell House, Andrew Henry, of the Missouri Fur Company, tried to open a trade with the Indian tribes of western Montana. He attempted to establish a fort at the junction of the three forks of the Missouri River, but was driven out by the Blackfoot Indians.

The following season he again came into the Northwest, but this time he avoided the Blackfoot country. In the fall of 1810, he built Fort Henry on the stream still known as Henry's Fork of the Snake River. Located about ten miles southeast of the present city of St. Anthony, it consisted of two or three rude log buildings and was occupied by Henry and his companions for about a year, while they trapped and traded with the Shoshone Indians. It was the first post on the Snake River or any of its tributaries. After Andrew Henry left, it was occupied for a short time by Wilson Price Hunt and his party, on their way to the Pacific Coast. It then fell into the hands of the Indians and was dismantled.

Fort Hall, one of the most noted forts in Idaho, was built by Nathaniel J. Wyeth in the summer of 1834. It is strange that a post so noted cannot be definitely located. On a map to accompany Chittenden's *History of the American Fur Trade*, the fort is shown on the south side of the Snake River, a short distance below the mouth of the Blackfoot. John K. Townsend, who accompanied Wyeth in 1834, and who kept a journal, wrote on July 14, "Captain Richardson and two others left us to seek a suitable spot for building a fort. In the evening they returned with the information that an excellent place had been pitched upon about five miles from our present encampment. The next morning we moved early and soon arrived at our destined camp. This is a fine large plain, on the south side of the Portneuf River, with an abundance of excellent grass and rich soil." John C. Fremont, in his report of his expeditions of 1844, mentions Fort Hall as being situated nine miles above the mouth of the Portneuf on the narrow plain between that stream and the Snake River. Five years later (1849) Major Osborne Cross, quartermaster general of the United States Army, in his account of the march of a regiment to Oregon, describes the fort as "having a large sally port, which fronts the Portneuf, with its walls extending back towards the Snake River," which would indicate that the post was located somewhere near the junction of the two streams. Professor C. J. Brosnan, in his *History of Idaho*, locates the fort "on the left bank of the Snake River, nine miles above the mouth of the Portneuf, northwest of the present city of Pocatello," a description which agrees with that given by Fremont.

Old Fort Hall consisted of a stockade of cottonwood logs about fifteen feet in height and enclosing a space about eighty feet square. At diagonal corners were two bastions, each eight feet square, and provided with portholes for rifles. Inside the stockade were log huts for the accommodation of the men. In 1836, Wyeth sold the fort to Hudson's Bay Company, by whom it was occupied until 1855. Major Cross, in his journal, describes the fort as follows: "It is built of clay and much in the form of Fort Laramie. There is a blockhouse at one of the angles and the buildings are built against the side of the wall and are of the same material."

The change from the cottonwood stockade to adobe walls was made after the fort passed into the hands of Hudson's Bay Company. During the Civil War, the old fort was occupied for a time by United States troops. In 1869, an agreement between England and the United States was reached by which the latter nation was to pay Hudson's Bay Company in gold coin, or its equivalent, for its possessions in the Oregon country, and soon

after that, old Fort Hall was abandoned, the government having selected a site for a new Fort Hall in the northern part of the Bannock Indian reservation, about ten miles east of the present city of Blackfoot.

Around Fort Hall were clustered more historic associations and recollections than in any other of the early posts in Idaho. Here, on July 27, 1834, Reverend Jason Lee preached the first sermon ever delivered within the present limits of the state, and here, on August 5, 1834, the first United States flag was unfurled to an Idaho breeze from a flagstaff planted in the ground. Lewis and Clark no doubt carried the flag of their country with them on their expedition in 1804-06, but it remained for Captain Wyeth to erect a flagstaff at old Fort Hall, where the flag was hoisted and a salute fired at sunrise on Tuesday morning, August 5, 1834, nearly thirty years before Idaho was organized as a territory.

Fort Boise. The first post of this name was built in 1834 by Thomas McKay of the Hudson's Bay Company, as a competitor of Fort Hall. It was located on the Boise River about ten miles above its mouth, and was an active trading post until 1836, when Wyeth sold Fort Hall to the Hudson's Bay Company, after which that post was made the principal headquarters of the company in the Snake River Valley, and Fort Boise became one of secondary significance. On Sunday, August 21, 1836, Reverend Henry H. Spalding preached at Fort Boise and the services held on that occasion are said to be the second regular religious service ever held in what is now the state of Idaho.

Fort Lapwai. In 1860-61, miners and prospectors in the Clearwater country began to trespass on the lands of the Nez Perce Indians, which aroused the resentment of the tribe, especially those who had never been satisfied with the terms of the treaty of 1855. A council was held at the Lapwai Mission in August 1861, for the purpose of pacifying the Indians and at the same time, if possible, securing some agreement that would permit prospectors to go upon the Nez Perce lands. Looking Glass, the war chief of the tribe, was growing old, and Eagle-of-the-Light, a young chief who was ambitious to succeed in the military command, voted for war. He was supported by a number of the younger braves, but the influence of Lawyer, the head chief, was strong enough to prevent war, and the council adjourned without anything definite being accomplished.

Shortly after that, the government, in anticipation of trouble, sent Captain Smith's company of dragoons to Lapwai, ostensibly to prevent the miners from trespassing on the Indians' land, but really to be on the ground in the event of an outbreak

on the part of Eagle-of-the-Light and his followers. During the next year, relations with the Indians continued unsatisfactorily, and in the fall of 1862 Colonel D. W. Porter, of the First Oregon Cavalry, was ordered to establish a permanent military post in the Nez Perce country. The result of this order was that Fort Lapwai was built on the right bank of Lapwai Creek, about three miles above its junction with the Clearwater and some twelve miles east of Lewiston.

The fort was garrisoned most of the time, until the close of the Civil War, by detachments of the First Oregon Cavalry. Several important conferences were held here with the Indians and at the time Chief Joseph began his hostilities in 1877, the fort was garrisoned by two companies of United States cavalry, numbering about one hundred men. After the surrender of Joseph, Camp Howard was established near Mount Idaho, and Fort Coeur d'Alene was established on the lake of that name. Fort Lapwai continued in existence for a short time after the establishment of the two new posts and was then abandoned. The village of Lapwai, Nez Perce County, is near the site of the old fort of that name.

New Fort Boise. With the discovery of gold in the Boise Basin, and the rush to the "new diggins," some measure of protection against the Indians was necessary. The war department therefore ordered Major Pinckney Lugenbeel of the regular army to the Boise Valley to select a site for a military post. Accompanied by two companies of United States cavalry, he arrived at the site of Boise City on June 28, 1863, and went into camp on the south side of the Boise River, a short distance below where the city now stands. A few days were spent in looking over the surrounding country and on July 5, 1863, he selected a site near the foot of the mountains and a small stream of water, where he established the post and gave it the name of Fort Boise, only a short distance south from the river. Concerning his selection of a location for the fort, the souvenir edition of the *Boise Sentinel* issued in June 1897, reported: "Among other good reasons, this site for the military post was selected because of the marvelous beauty of the landscape here presented to the view. Looking southward from the narrow plateau, upon which the officers' quarters at the barracks are situated, the eye wanders over the great Snake River sage plains to the magnificent range known as the Owyhee Mountains. To the right the view embraces the western course of the Boise River and of the valley, with its bright and verdant stretches of meadows, farms, orchards, and forests of shade trees, while to the left and eastward, the view is more abruptly closed by the mountain masses of the Boise River range."

That was written in 1897, and it should be borne in mind that at the time Major Lugenbeel selected the site for the fort, the "bright and verdant stretches of meadows, farms, orchards and forests" was only a vast expanse of arid country covered with sagebrush, with perhaps a few cottonwood trees along the river. The Major, however, may have taken into consideration the possibilities of future development as well as the natural advantages of the location for a military post. A reservation one mile wide by two miles long was laid out and the first fort was a substantial building of brown sandstone, with additional quarters for men and horses. The post was first known as Fort Boise, but as the city grew and was made the capital of the territory, later the capital of the state, the government made liberal appropriations for the equipment of a permanent post, which took the name of "Boise Barracks." Troops were stationed here until about the beginning of the World War in Europe in 1914, soon after which they were sent to other posts in the country. Part of the buildings of the Boise Barracks were occupied by inmates of the Idaho Soldiers' Home after the fire that destroyed the main building of the state institution October 7, 1917.

Fort Sherman. In 1877, General W. T. Sherman made a tour of inspection of the military posts of the Northwest, and, among other parts of the country, visited northern Idaho. Upon his recommendation, the war department ordered the establishment of a military post on the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene and the next year the military reservation of one thousand acres was plotted, bordering on the lake and the Spokane River. Buildings were erected, and in the spring of 1879, Colonel H. C. Merriam arrived with troops for the first garrison.

The post was first known as Fort Coeur d'Alene, but after the death of General Sherman in 1891, the name was changed to Fort Sherman. Colonel Merriam remained in command of the post for about twenty years. When martial law was declared in Shoshone County in 1899, troops from Fort Sherman were ordered into the Coeur d'Alene mining districts to preserve order and protect the property of the mining companies. Orders for the abandonment of the fort had been issued before the Coeur d'Alene riots, and the Idaho legislature of 1899 sent a memorial to Congress asking that the grounds and buildings of the post be converted into a national soldiers' home. The petition was not granted, the troops were removed to Spokane in the fall of 1899, and the fort was formally abandoned in August 1901. A large part of the old military reservation of Fort Sherman now constitutes one of the finest residential districts of the city of Coeur d'Alene.

NEVADA FORTS

FORT CHURCHILL

The following is taken from the diary of S. S. Buckland.

"Late in the spring of 1860, I was camped on the Carson River on the site of the present Buckland ranch, and in my employ was an Indian by the name of George. He pretended to be very friendly. A lot of Indians came up from near the sink of Carson on a hunt. The Indian George came into the cabin in the morning after they came up, and refused to eat, seemed ugly about something. While he was in the act of declining to eat, several of those who had come up from the sink of the Carson slipped into the cabin through the open door, and in less time than it takes to relate it, the house was full. I was somewhat alarmed and confused at this, to me a wholly unexpected turn of affairs, but had sufficient presence of mind to sit down on the bed near the head of which were my shotgun and pistol. The Indians at once formed a circle and threw into it a ten-cent coin, claiming they had found the dime in bread I had given them, and that I had been trying to poison one of their number. I saw at once the idea of throwing the dime down was to get me to attempt to pick it up, when they could kill me while in the stooping position and off my guard, unarmed, but I did not move from my arms, determined to sell my life dearly. Just at this moment, as if sent by providence, four white men came galloping across the bridge that spanned the Carson River and the Indians scattered at once, much to my relief. This occurred just prior to the burning of the house of the Williams boys, as well as their murder, and prior to the building of Fort Churchill.

"While I was alone and engaged in a small trading post, the Indians at once returned to the sink of the Carson. Fort Churchill was built in 1860. Captain Stewart of the regular U.S. Army, had charge of the forces while the Fort was being built. The original plan was to establish the fort on the south side of the Carson River, but at my suggestion they finally concluded to place it on the north side. Time demonstrated the wisdom of this course, as a better view was gained, and access was easier with supplies, etc.

"In May or June 1860, I joined a company of volunteers under Captain Rowe; there were also two companies of regulars. We camped on the river for several days and from there went to the Williams Station and joined the regular command. From there we went over on the Truckee. We camped on the Truckee just below or east of where the town of Wadsworth now is. The next day we went down the river about twelve miles and camped. After we struck camp, Captain Storey went down the river and

found the Indians and was run into camp by them. The alarm being given that the Indians were close on us, we made preparations to meet them.

"In this engagement we routed and drove back the Indians. I saw one scalp taken and it was claimed that several of them were killed. In this fight we lost Captain Storey, who was killed by the Indians, and one of our men was shot accidentally. Storey was killed in the early part of the fight. I don't know how many Indians there were, but there must have been several hundred of them, as the hills were alive with them. Had we been permitted by the command to have followed them this night, we could have captured every one of them, as our men were anxious to do so. The Indians were demoralized, but Captain Stewart deemed it wise to wait till morning, thus giving them a chance to escape.

"The next morning we packed up and started for Pyramid Lake. At the head of the lake where the Truckee empties, the water is perfectly good and a pleasant taste; trout and other fish abound in this lake. We expected to have a big fight with the Indians that day, but when we got down to their camping ground, we found they had gone, bag and baggage. We continued to follow their trail as far as Mud Lake, which lies about ten or twelve miles east of Pyramid Lake. At about noon, we found the Indians' trail turned to the left into a deep canyon toward the hills.

"At the mouth of this canyon, the command ordered a halt. It was occasioned because the men who had been acting as scouts refused to go up into the canyon. Robert Lyon, Ben Webster, Bill Allen and myself, together with another man, who was from what is now Silver City, Nevada, volunteered to act as scouts, thus taking the place of those who refused to go into the canyon. We started, the command coming up to the foot of the hill and halting to wait for our report. We at once saw fresh Indian tracks, and evidences that they had just preceded us. Both Lyon and Bill Allen were in the lead. I called their attention to the evidences of the near presence of the Indians and suggested waiting till we could report to the command and have them come up to this point, but Bill Allen said he didn't care a d—n, he was going up the hill anyway. With this, we continued on.

"When we got to the top of the hill, we found a large rock about twenty feet across. Allen and Lyon went to the right of it and Webster and myself to the left of it. Webster and myself took out our pipes with a view of taking a smoke. As I was about to light my pipe, I looked down over the bluff and saw two Indians, at the same time calling my companions' attention to it. At this moment I heard the report of a gun. Just then, Bob Lyons came

around from the other side of the rock and said, "Come on, boys, Bill Allen is killed."

"The Indians at this instant opened fire on us from all sides. Our descent was hasty; and while going up we had to pick our way with difficulty owing to the narrowness of the trail and the great number of stones in the way; on our way down, not a rock tumbled as the bullets whistled past us as thick as hail. I was the last one down, and was struck on the leg, but sustained no harm, the bullet evidently being a spent one. The command, hearing the firing, started up the hill and, meeting us, we turned back with the command and found poor Bill Allen, who had been stripped of everything he had on him, and lay there as naked as he came into the world. He was shot in the mouth.

"We returned that night to Williams Station and the next day to Carson, all feeling that we had had enough Indian fighting. The volunteers disbanded and the regulars returned to the Truckee, where they remained until Fort Churchill was established and ready for occupation.

"This whole Indian business was a foolhardy undertaking, as one dozen Indians could, if well managed and brave, have killed every one of our command before we could have killed one of them, so securely were they hidden behind rocks and shrubs in the canyons and hill."

ANOTHER LOOK AT FORT CHURCHILL

So you find it uncomfortable on sweltering summer days when temperatures sizzle in the high 90s and climb over 100? Consider Jim Prida and Jim Hammons, rangers at Nevada's historic Fort Churchill State Monument, a remote desert outpost. They worked in one of the hottest jobs in America, where temperatures rose to 115 degrees.

"We're always rung out after putting on one of our demonstrations under the hot desert sun," Hammons said. For 1½ hours they sweltered under uniforms, guns and sabers to demonstrate to visitors what life was like for the soldiers stationed here from 1860 to 1869, while the old fort was active.

All that is left of Fort Churchill today are the ruins of fourteen post buildings, crumbling adobe walls of the two-story officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, headquarters, laundry, magazine, hospital, store and guardhouse, and the weed-choked cemetery up on the hill. There are no soldiers in the cemetery now. The remains of the forty-four men who died while on duty at the fort were re-interred in Carson City in 1884.

"This was a tough place to be stationed 120 years ago, out here in the middle of nowhere," said Prida, who as park super-

intendent is the only person on duty here year round. He and his wife, Lori, moved to the fort. For most it would be a difficult place to live even today, but not for the Pridas, who were there alone nine months of the year.

"We love it," Prida said. "We're both lifelong rural Nevadans. We like the desert, the isolation, the solitude. We like the privacy to be all by ourselves." He added that he and his wife often walk by the old army buildings at sundown "imagining what it must have been like. For us it's a unique turn-back-the-clock experience. Not many ever get a chance to live alone in a place like this with all this history."

Situated sixty miles southeast of Reno, Fort Churchill is off the beaten path, which was strategically located by the U.S. Army on the Overland Trail about halfway between the permanent Indian camps of the Pyramid and Walker lakes. The army post was established to keep the tribes "subdued" after the Indians retaliated for the white man's transgressions of fencing grazing lands, taking over health springs, slaughtering game, destroying one of their main supplies of food by cutting down the pinon-nut trees, and finally seizing their women.

The fort, officially established July 20, 1860, under the command of Captain Joseph Stewart, was the first regular military establishment and headquarters for the Army in Nevada. Six days after being established, it was named for General Sylvester Churchill, inspector general of the U.S. Army. In October 1860, a post office was established at the fort, and by the end of 1861, about six hundred men were garrisoned here. The post headquarters issued orders for the entire Nevada military district.

Fort Churchill had about twenty-two buildings, constructed of adobe made from the river flood plain materials. Rocks for foundations were carted from nearby hills, and lumber was hauled from the Sierras. Other materials were shipped from San Francisco. There were six officers' quarters, each having a parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen and attached woodshed with indoor privy. Three companies had permanent quarters for their soldiers and each company had two barracks buildings and a mess hall with kitchen. If necessary, additional men were housed in tents.

The hospital building was usually filled, with colds and pneumonia being routine. But there were also alarming epidemics of measles and smallpox. Other buildings were the powder and munitions magazine, laundrys, quartermaster's store for uniforms, cavalry equipment and miscellaneous supplies.

Churchill
The fort was located about a mile from a trading post, stage station, tavern and hotel, owned and operated by Samuel Sanford Buckland. Buckland, the first stop on the Overland Trail west of Humboldt, became the county seat of Churchill County from 1861 to 1864 and was off-duty headquarters for soldiers from the fort.

Col. Charles McDermitt became the fort's commanding officer, maintaining a just and humane treatment for Indian prisoners. He was often castigated by others for "treating the savages too leniently." Ironically, McDermitt was killed during an Indian ambush by the same people he had tried to befriend.

During the Civil War, regular troops from the fort were transferred east and the fort was manned by volunteers from California. The fort became a recruiting center for Union troops and the seat for all federal authority in the West, helping to preserve Union allegiance in Nevada and California.

During the mid-1860s, regular Army companies replaced the volunteers and from 1867 on, only one company remained. Completion of the Central Pacific Railroad took over the stage route travel in 1869 and the fort was practically abandoned by January 1870. The buildings were eventually sold at auction and were stripped of timbers and roofing for use elsewhere.

The picturesque adobe ruins are now a portion of Fort Churchill State Park, two hundred acres containing a visitor center and facilities for camping and picnicking. Within the park's limits is a small cemetery where members of the Buckland family were buried, while the remains of soldiers were transferred by the government to other locations.

In 1962, Fort Churchill was designated by the National Park Service as a Registered National Historic Landmark "possessing exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States."⁵

FORT HALLECK, NEVADA

Some time ago the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars conceived the idea that steps should be taken to preserve the old soldiers' cemetery at Fort Halleck. Shortly after this, concentrated efforts were put forth to carry out such measures as would be necessary to build some sort of marker or monument in commemoration of those soldiers who served here in time of need to protect the pioneers who first braved their way through this part of the state. Through Senator McCarran, the government was solicited to help in this program.

At and during the period of time when Fort Halleck was in existence, it seemed necessary to have several forts scattered

through northern Nevada to help protect those who were making their way overland to the coast. Several of these forts still have their names in local history. They were not forts in the real sense; that is, they were not fortified camps. They were rather garrison points, with corrals and rough adobe or frame houses for the accommodation of soldiers, horses and mules. The oldest of these was Fort Churchill. In 1862, Camp Ruby was established in Ruby Valley by the Overland Mail and Telegraph Company, which used it as a stage station. A year later it was made into a military fort to provide quarters for two companies of the 3rd California Volunteers. This fort was used until 1869, when it was moved to Fort Halleck, a structure that had been established two years before by Captain W. P. Smith, about seventy miles north of Fort Ruby.

This fort was named in honor of General W. H. Halleck, commander of the Pacific Division, with its headquarters at the Presidio in San Francisco. It was built by the soldiers in the camp under the direction of Captain Smith. The first buildings were of adobe bricks; later large, rough frame buildings were erected, including a two-story hospital. It was established as a two-company post, one company of infantry and one of cavalry. There were usually around two hundred men in the fort, and some fifty horses and fifty mules.

The fort was founded to protect the railroad works of the Central Pacific, then being built in this region, and also to protect the Humboldt River road and Hastings cutoff, which came through the pass between the East Humboldt and Ruby mountains. It was also used as a base for exploratory trips from here through central and southern Nevada, accompanied by a guard from this fort. The post furnished infantry and artillery for Fourth of July celebrations in Elko.

No Indian wars were fought near the fort, but troops often answered calls for help to halt the Indian attacks in other parts of the region. Detachments from Fort Halleck participated in Indian wars in Idaho, notably in the Bannock War.

Only one store was allowed in the fort, and it was under the management of Charles Mayer, father of William Mayer. He sold supplies to people who came from faraway places, people who were pioneering in this part of the state and those who were passing through to the West. The water supply came from a large ditch some four miles west of the fort. Kerosene lamps gave light in the evenings, wood from the nearby groves was used for fuel. Parade grounds were ample to the north of the camp.

As told by Mayer, the post came to be a great social center. The buildings were sufficiently large to accommodate all who

might come to entertain and be entertained. Dances were frequent, and often prolonged for days at a time. People as far away as seventy-five miles came for these gatherings. The parties would begin in the evening and continue until seven or eight o'clock the next morning, only to be repeated the same way the following night.

When the fort was disbanded, Mayer was delegated to dispose of the buildings as he saw fit. This seemed to be a slow process. Later, A. G. Dawley, who had been county clerk and treasurer of Elko County for twenty years, was appointed by the government to auction off the remaining buildings. The fort was moved to Fort Douglas in 1886.

ANOTHER STORY OF FORT HALLECK

One memory stayed green for a lifetime with children who visited Fort Halleck in northeastern Nevada over a century ago. Their young minds were not wonder-struck by Indians, brass bands, mounted cavalry drilling smartly on the parade ground, or by the conglomerate of prospectors, cattlemen, farmers, gamblers and emigrants tramping the post's shady streets. The attraction was the first manicured grass ever seen by most youngsters whose hardworking pioneering parents necessarily eliminated such niceties. The lawn's velvet green seemed more marvelous than any of the frontier post's familiar character parade.

Fertile loam blessed the military reservation's near nine-square-mile area. Cottonwood and Secret creeks hurried down from the Ruby's towering, snowy peaks and shortly after the camp's establishment in July 1867 on the reserve's northeast corner, soldiers dug a supplemental two-mile ditch from a perpetually bubbling mountain spring to the post.

Though Halleck sometimes chronicled monthly frosts, and never more than two months' summer, a creek-parching 107-degree maximum was recorded one summer. Later, Halleck would note 60-degree-below-zero minimums, but during 1867-68's winter the post's mercury only dropped to 30 below.

Wild berries ripened along Cottonwood Creek in July, but a winter morning's pogonip shroud (still, white fog-frost) made the post menacingly unfamiliar to Captain Samuel P. Smith's bride of two months, and ruined her piano. The commanding officer's quarters, a double tent, its dirt floor often a morass, was scarcely a conventional bridal suite.

Captain Smith's orders directed that the post be a two-company camp, cavalry and infantry, named for Major General Henry Wager Halleck, then commanding general of the Army's

Department of the Pacific. Its garrison would protect emigrants along the Humboldt Trail and railroad builders simultaneously laying steel from east and west.

By late spring, 1868, Smith's seventy-man force had platted the post's streets and its 200 x 320-foot parade ground, dug the water trench, planted garden, transplanted trees, and replaced tents with adobe and stockaded log buildings. Frame buildings came when freight rates dropped after completion of the trans-continental railroad in 1869.

Captain Smith, age 38, launched his Nevada saga when helping establish Camp Ruby, at the southern end of Ruby Valley, in 1862. His reputation delineated him as a ruthless foe and sadistically harsh disciplinarian, in common with many western post commanders. Camp Halleck's construction dust had scarcely settled before the Golden Spike made Uncle Sam's string of Indian forts from Sacramento to St. Joe obsolete. Camp Churchill headquarters, Nevada Military District, was abandoned, as was Camp Ruby in 1869, with both garrisons moving to Camp Halleck.

Camp life varied with the frequently changing personnel. Some post commanders loathed whiskey. Others hated gambling. One or two loved dancing, and an occasional all-night supper-dance, with music by the post's brass band, charmed settings from all over Elko County. Elkoites chartered railroad coaches, parked them on a Halleck Station siding and drove twelve miles to the fort in soldier-piloted, horse-drawn carriages. The mess hall twinkled with oil and candle lights, while cottonwoods and quaking aspens lining the post's streets whispered in excited flutter.

Fort Halleck was also a big factor in area economy. Ranchers sold produce to Uncle Sam, and at Halleck Station, where wine, women, and gambling were available, civilians exchanged (at 50 percent discount) the "paper" money with which army personnel was paid, for the gold and silver necessary to buy civilian wares. The settlers were greatly disturbed by the commanding generals of the Department of the Pacific, who made annual reports to the War Department during the years 1872 to 1886, recommending the abandonment of the fort.

Mrs. L. W. (Coosie) Englert, Elko, who was born within three miles of the fort, recalled with a twinkle, a favorite story of her father, Henry Keith:

"After the generals had several times recommended abandonment of Fort Halleck as obsolete, inefficient and expensive, three prominent civilians, including Mr. Keith, rigged a checkmate. Wearing Indian disguises of sagebrush, feathers and

saddle blankets, they war-whooped after a green young lieutenant returning alone from a late party. Terrified, he galloped through the fort's gate, closed it, and fainted. News of the near loss of a Fort Halleck officer to two hundred unfriendly Indians brought six companies from San Francisco to quell the uprising. That squelched abandonment talk for a time."

In 1881, Western Army posts officially became "forts," but in nineteen years as camp and fort, Halleck's garrisons recorded no major and only four minor engagements. Early in 1886, when the commanding general again recommended that Fort Halleck be abandoned, he noted among other things, "There are few Indians and few settlers in the region, the whole country being covered with dense sagebrush, and those need no protection. It is the most expensive post in the department."

Reduced to two officers and forty-three enlisted men, Fort Halleck's last garrison moved north to Fort McDermitt that autumn and the military reservation fell to the U.S. Department of Interior. Once, during the twelve years before Interior authorized public sale of the installation, a government inspector, horrified at the scale of pilfering there, ordered a high, tight board fence built around the post site.

"That fence lasted quick," old-timers recalled for Edna Patterson Lamoille, whose painstaking research made her the acknowledged Halleck authority. "Those boards were fine for building barns."

In February 1898, the *Elko Daily Press* noted a "good turnout" and "good prices" paid at the U.S. Land Office sale of Fort Halleck property. One building, an officer's home quarters, is now on the Patterson ranch, and a small barn is on the John Mattice ranch—both in Lamoille.

Daughters of Utah Pioneers erected a monument in July 1939 at Fort Halleck's site just south of Secret Pass at the foot of the Ruby's west slope. A skeletal history of the fort is etched on the roadside marker's weather-corroded bronze plaque. In the big field behind it, venerable cottonwoods and volunteer regrowths of quaking aspen still outline the post's streets. No hint remains of the sun-dappled lawns. (Author unknown)

EARLY MILITARY FORTS IN CALIFORNIA

It is said that California has never been the scene of fevered military activity. Spain's early efforts toward the arming of this distant possession against the encroachments of Russia and England seem almost fantastic in their simplicity. Four presidios, or military reservations, stood as the sole bulwark against foreign attack during those years when the eyes of the Old World were turned toward expansion in the New.

The presidios were built largely to one plan: about six hundred feet square, protected by adobe walls from twelve to eighteen feet high, and supplied with an average of eight bronze cannons, which were more to impress the Indians than for real use in case of concerted attack. The "castillos," or forts belonging to them, were placed at some strategic point outside the reservation and were to bear the brunt of any attacks coming from the sea. The soldiers, whose duty it was to garrison these presidios, must protect the missions, discourage foreign encroachments, make trips into unexplored interior, and engage in forays with the Indians.

Plans for Fort Guijarros, situated on Point Guijarros some five miles from San Diego Presidio, were drawn up by the engineer, Alberto de Cordola, in 1795, but the fortification was not completed until about 1800. Timbers were sent from Monterey; Santa Barbara furnished the wheels for the ten "Carretas," while the brick and tile were made on the Presidio Hill and sent across the Bay in flat boats.

The Real Presidio de Monterey was founded June 3, 1770, and has been described by Father Francisco Palou "as facing the harbor of Monterey about a gunshot distance from the beach, situated on the brow of the Punta de Pinos, on the side of an 'estero.'" No changes or improvements had been made. It had seven cannons and was capable of annoying vessels lying in the Bay but was of little use if a landing was accomplished, and this proved only too true in 1818 when the ship of the pirate Hippolyte Bouchard landed on Punta de Pinos.

On September 17, 1776, under command of Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga, the adobe ramparts of the Presidio of San Francisco were begun. By 1792, its walls were completed on three sides, being fourteen feet high and three feet thick. It was eight years before the fourth wall was finished. The military post suffered wind, weather and earthquakes, the temblor of 1812 wrecking two walls and damaging the church.

El Castillo de San Joaquin was begun in 1793 on the Punta del Cantil Blanco. It was built in the shape of a horseshoe, about 120 feet long and 100 feet wide. It mounted eight bronze cannons, but was condemned in 1793. On the Punta del Cantil Blanco, "The Castillo" was rebuilt in 1820 and mounted twenty guns, ten of which were spiked by Captain John C. Fremont in 1846.

NOTES

¹Utah Historical Quarterly, vol. 9, p. 38.

²Ibid. p. 39.

³Ibid. p. 43.

⁴Ibid. p. 44.

⁵Charles Hillinger and Irene Brennan, *Salt Lake Tribune*.

All other material has been taken from *Heart Throbs of the West*, Vol. 3, Kate B. Carter, Editor.



DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

Early Pioneer Forts



THE CONCERNS that the early Mormon pioneers faced as they entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake extended beyond those related to mastering the techniques of home building, food production, and other skills with which to maintain their lives in the new land. Their very existence might well be threatened by the presence of a native population that viewed the territory as its own and resented the encroachment of strangers who assumed supremacy over the land. The survival of the pioneers depended in great measure on their ability to withstand attacks committed against them by Indians who were bent on their destruction.

War was unknown in the valley of the Great Salt Lake until the 19th century—white man's reckoning of time. Ute, Gosiute, and Shoshoni Indians of western North America made no war in this semi-arid basin. The salt lake was a natural boundary between them. An informal truce among themselves existed so that the Indians could harvest the natural deposits of salt, a basic mineral in human diet for several reasons, including food preservation and seasoning. The surrounding valley became, out of necessity, neutral territory between the tribes. Thus, the valley served as a haven even before Mormons sought sanctuary here.

In 1847 white men began permanent settlement of this sagebrush valley on the Wasatch Front. It became a place of religious refuge for thousands of Mormons, members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Before the arrival of the Mormons, the plant and animal life in the valleys of the Wasatch had provided the Ute